


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2104.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 143, Sloane-street, the Lady Margaret Cuffe, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Belsay, the Lady Constance Middleton, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Brodie Castle, N.B., the Lady Eleanor Brodie, of Brodie, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at 18, Portland-place, the Lady Florence Maxwell, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Bedale, the Lady Adelaide Beresford-Peirse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at Tramore church, County Wexford, Christopher J. B. Johnson, Esq., of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, surgeon, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Brady, Rector of Clonmel, County Tipperary, and Chancellor of Lismore, and niece of the late Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.
On April 30, at St. John's Church, Horsham, Victoria, Australia, by the Rev. J. M. Watson, Reynolds, eldest son of William George Palmer, Hawthorne, Melbourne, and grandson of the late Colonel Reynolds Palmer, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, England, to Edith, second daughter of Stuart Blacker Bolton, Pine Lodge, Horsham, Victoria, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Bolton, Norfolk, England, and of H.M. 75th Regiment.
On July 31, at Lake Warden, Orange Free State, South Africa (by the father of the bride), Theobald Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Lange, to George Dalton, eldest son of Major-General Dorchill, of 10, Godwin-road, Dover.
On the 2nd inst., at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, Herbert Ernest Bernard, youngest son of the late E. B. Green, Esq., of St. Kild, Melbourne, to Harriett Elizabeth Alice (Sissie), eldest daughter of the late J. N. Palmer, Esq., of 52, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood. Australian papers please copy.
On Aug. 27, at Clinton, British Columbia, Canada, by the Rev. T. B. Good, E. Henry Sanders, Esq., Judge of County Courts, second son of Major Sanders, of The Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Essie Cranston, second daughter of John Coulter, Esq., of Dundalk, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, 3, South Eaton-place, in her 85th year, Eliza Sarah Bushby, last surviving daughter of William Bushby, Esq., of Kirkmichael, near Lampharts, Dumfriesshire, and Great Cumberland-place, London.
On the 3rd inst., at Merriottsford, Crewkerne, Lizzie, the dearly-loved wife of John Shering Kiddle, Esq.
On the 1st inst., at 79, Elswick-road, Lewisham, Kent, Hugh Percy Gaston, Esq., in his 51st year, dearly beloved and lamented by all who knew him. Friends please accept this intimation.
On the 7th inst., at 32, Belgrave-square, London, the Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.H., aged 84.
On the 5th ult., at Pennoyre, near Brecon, Sir Anthony Cleasby, formerly one of the Barons of her Majesty's Exchequer, aged 75.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Rogers; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Festing, Vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street.
Morning Lessons: Jer. xxxvi.; Coloss. i. 21-ii. 8. Evening Lessons: Ezek. ii. or xiii. 1-17; Luke x. 17.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

British Dairy Farmers' Association, fourth annual show, Agricultural Hall (five days).
National School for Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Handel's "Samson," evening, Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," &c.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Church of England Sunday School Institute: St. Paul's Cathedral, service for youths, 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph McCormick.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Trinity College, London: evening. Address by the Warden on "True Enthusiasm in Study;" Distribution of diplomas, &c.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic—four days).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Thirsk Dog Show (two days).
Races: Croydon, Newcastle, and Curragh.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.
New Moon, 9.9 p.m.
Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," evening, Brahms's "Rinaldo" and Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer."
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Evan Daniel on the Physical Basis of Memory).
Westminster School Athletic Sports (two days).
Races: Northallerton; and Sandown Park (two days).

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Mozart's "Requiem" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," evening, Beethoven's Choral Symphony, &c.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
Sandown Park Races.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853.
Foxhunting begins.
Bristol Musical Festival—morning, Handel's "Messiah," evening, Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Southwell Agricultural Society Show and Dog Show.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips's argument that "Midsummer Night's Dream" was not written before 1596; paper by Mr. G. H. Overend).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Prince Leopold's Visit to Sheffield.
Opening of Her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Mapleson.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Sept. 23	30.055	55.5	49.3	81	9	61.8	49.0	N. S.W.	239	0.470
24	30.105	53.9	47.8	81	9	58.7	52.2	S.W. N. N.E.	181	0.000
25	30.204	55.5	52.3	90	9	62.9	50.9	N.N.E. E. S.E.	197	0.255
26	30.229	56.0	53.2	91	7	64.1	50.6	S.E. S.W. W.S.W.	245	0.030
27	30.275	61.3	44.4	79	8	57.6	45.9	S.W. W.S.W.	219	0.030
28	30.139	60.8	45.5	83	7	53.8	41.8	W. S.W.	286	0.000
Oct. 1	30.210	56.2	50.6	82	4	61.8	50.7	S.W. W. S.W.	165	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.121	30.072	30.117	29.950	29.833	30.152	30.214
Temperature of Air	58.5	54.2	59.0	59.2	57.1	51.8	58.6
Temperature of Evaporation	53.6	52.3	56.2	58.4	52.6	48.0	57.2
Direction of Wind	S.W.	N.	E.	S.	E.	S.W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 51 11 55 12 01	12 00 12 04 12 09	12 09 12 13 12 18	12 18 12 22 12 27	12 27 12 31 12 36	12 36 12 40 12 45

Will be published Oct. 14.
PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage 2d.).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880,

containing
SIX COLOURED PICTURES,
Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process from Originals
by Eminent Artists;

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is included in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

AT HOME.
The cost of postage within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is One Halfpenny.

ABROAD.
To places abroad the postage is Two pence; except to Ecuador, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar, and Paraguay—to which parts it is Fourpence.

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

IT IS A SCIENTIFIC FACT that no preparation, blending, or doctoring, can destroy the noxious properties of immature Whisky, therefore consumers of Whisky should have the Government Guarantee that the Whisky is really the age it is represented to be, and should not accept the very vague and indefinite descriptions of "Matured," "Old," "Very Old," &c.
The General Order of H.M. Commissioners of Customs, dated Feb. 22, 1878, permits us to bottle our Whisky and Label it in Bond. Each bottle bears a label, which is a guarantee signed by us (and practically endorsed by Her Majesty's Customs House Officers) that the spirit contained therein is the Distillation of the year stated thereon, and is not flavoured or in any way adulterated. We offer it to the Public as

PURE IRISH WHISKY.
Guaranteed by our Name and Trade-Mark (Swan and Crown). Age, Registered. Bottled, Labelled, and Capped in Bond, per case of 12 bottles (2 Imperial Gallons).

Per Case of 12 bottles (2 Imperial Gallons).	Distilled in the year 1865	45s. and Duty 17s. 10d.
" 1867	43s.	"
" 1870	36s.	"
" 1871	32s.	"
" 1872	28s.	"
" 1873	25s.	"
" 1874	23s.	"
" 1875	21s.	"
" 1876	19s.	"

We do not bottle young Whiskies less than three years' old, because those of less age contain Fusel Oil, and are not beneficial to health.

Messrs. Scally and Co., of Dublin, have submitted to me a sample of their Swan and Crown Whisky, which I have found mild and pure, and well adapted for the use of persons requiring stimulants. Signed, SAMUEL GARRETT, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Single cases (as sample) forwarded to any Railway Station or Bonded Store in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on and after Monday, Oct. 6 next.

Terms—Net Cash. No Credit Accounts opened. Remittances should accompany Orders. Bank drafts, &c., crossed Munster Bank, Dublin.

THOMAS SCALLY AND CO., Eustace-street, Dublin.

"I have carefully examined several samples of 'Swan and Crown' Whisky sent to me by Messrs. Thomas Scally and Co., of Dublin, from the Queen's Bonded Stores. The spirits were of various ages, the newest being three years' old. All the samples were of the best manufacture, and proved to be free from any trace of 'Fusel Oil'."

"If stimulants must be used, the safest for all purposes certainly is pure Whisky; but it is a matter of prime importance that it should be well matured, in order that the deleterious compounds I have never failed to detect in new distillations of the best 'pot still' spirit may undergo chemical change, and thereby lose their noxious properties."

"In good Whisky the changes referred to are generally complete in two years—certainly in three; but no amount of flavoured can destroy the injurious character of immature spirit."

"Some years ago I had to report to her Majesty's Government on the composition of large numbers of samples of Whisky collected by the authorities throughout the country, and I pointed out that some of the samples contained in a single glass sufficient 'Fusel Oil' to kill a well-grown rabbit. The maddening effects of such raw, fresh Whisky were, at that time, attributed to adulterants, but, incorrectly, as I proved, the chief cause being the immaturity of the spirit. The remedy suggested was the compulsory retention in bond of all Whisky under a certain age."

"I regret that my old friend has not been carried out; but Messrs. Scally and Co. have arranged a plan whereby the exact age of their 'Swan and Crown' Whisky is substantially guaranteed by the Revenue authorities, and the security offered by the firm with their brand seems to me to be as complete as merchants of high character can make it."

J. EMERSON REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S.,
"University Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College, Dublin."

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The Seventy-third ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., Baron HENRY DE WORMS in the Chair. Musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Chaplin Henry. Band of the Grenadier Guards will perform during Dinner, and in the Ball-room in the evening, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to include Dinner and Dessert, and Admission to the Figure, Landscape, and Still-life. Seats of the Stewards (vide "Morning Advertiser," 2nd and 10th insts.), of the Governor and Committee; of Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, Refreshment Department, Crystal Palace; the School-house, Kennington-lane; and at 127, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington.—PUBLIC ART CLASSES in connection with the Training School.

Separate classes open to the public on payment of fees are established for students of both sexes; the studies comprising Drawing, Painting, and Modelling as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still-life. Candidates for admission, who are not already registered as students of the school, must pass a preliminary examination in freehand drawing of the second grade. Special admission-examinations will be held at the school at frequent intervals during the session. Application for information as to fees, &c., and for admission should be made in writing to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, or personally, to the Registrar at the School, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.—By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogue, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.

The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM, with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—EVERY EVENING (except Wednesdays), at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST—Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. Henry Irving. At 7.30, DAISY'S ESCAPE. At 10.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Messrs. J. H. Barnes, Norman, Forbes, J. Carter, T. Mead, S. Johnson, E. Tyars, Phero, Andrews, F. Cooper, Elwood, Ganthony, Branscombe, Tapping, C. Cooper, Ferrand, Calvert, Harwood, Misses Florence Perry, Pennefort, Myra Holme, Anna May, Harwood, &c. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, and every succeeding Wednesday. HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, and 25, at 2.30—THE IRON CHEST. No fees of any kind.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksmen and Champion Rifle Shot of the World, in his marvellous performance, as exhibited before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle Shooting while riding full speed on Winnebago. Double shots at flying objects, and at coins thrown into the air. Throwing the Lasso, &c., &c. THE CANTERBURY EVERY EVENING. MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAYS, at Three.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks) at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Miles, Ada, Brighton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 22s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—£100 REWARD, OUR CALICO RAIL, by Mr. Jerry Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. A New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Jerry Grain, Monday, Oct. 20; and a New First Part, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.

OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

Fanteaux, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

The Cabinet Council held on Monday last, the arrival and reception of Cetewayo at Capetown, the new Settlement of Zululand devised and put in force by Sir Garnet Wolseley, the advance of our Indian Forces upon Cabul, the late and very unsatisfactory progress of the Harvest at home, the anti-rent agitation in Ireland, and the lamentable depression of agricultural interests in Great Britain, compose altogether a budget of subjects for speculation and reflection to which it is impossible to do justice in a single article. The questions which they involve, over and above party considerations, with which we do not meddle, are many and various; but for the present they can hardly be styled "urgent." They will keep. In some form or other, they will come up for discussion again and again during the next three months. We have the less scruple, therefore, in putting them aside for a while, and giving the place of precedence to the Social Science Congress which must be dealt with immediately, or entirely passed over.

A somewhat novel feature characterised the meetings of the Social Science Congress this year. Its President was a Bishop—the Bishop of Manchester—and perhaps no fitter man could have been found to occupy the post. His opening address was singularly adapted to the occasion. The field of topics over which he ranged was wide, but comprehensive. The President did not lose sight of the central conception which he was chosen to represent, and he treated all questions he thought fit to touch in their relation to that conception. He seems, however, to have been perplexed, as others before him have been, with the misleading title conferred upon the Society by its founders. Social life, by its very nature, is unsusceptible of scientific treatment. The art of living together in communities is deduced from empirical not from scientific reasons. It is tentative rather than absolute—or, perhaps, we might more accurately say, it draws its material from facts and influences which are mutable rather than from fixed laws. How can we best utilise and enjoy individual life without trenching upon that of our neighbours, or how can communities best consult the common welfare without trampling individual rights into the dust? There is a large field here for intellectual and practical effort. It is not science, but it closely borders thereupon. It touches innumerable interests, but it cannot suitably touch them with dogmatic certainty. It is bound to pay special regard to circumstances. It cannot be quite sure of its conclusions, but it is not therefore worthless. On the contrary, the region which it adopts for its own presents no end of problems the approximate solution of which is of vital importance to human kind.

There are scarcely any topics relating to the life of communities which may not be suitably touched upon in a Social Science Congress. Health, education, and morals—public amusements, customs, habits—how far men in society may act upon rights which belong to them as individuals, and how far they are bound to keep them under restraint—what kind of provision should be made to satisfy social wants, and whether that provision should be legal or voluntary—these, and an innumerable variety of similar questions, while they perhaps will admit of no positive reply applicable in all cases, yet furnish ground for useful interchange of thought, and even sentiment, and for that kind of discussion which tends to practical results, if it do not actually bring them to pass.

Take, for example, one of the subjects discussed at the Congress this year—namely, the relations of the modern Stage to public morals. Two Papers were read upon this theme—one by Canon Woodhouse, and another by Mr. Hermann Vezin: one from a clerical point of view, the other from the point of view of an artist; and, as usual, lively discussion followed the reading of the papers. Now, it is not necessary to hold, on the one hand, that the Drama, in the present condition of society in England, can be wielded as a moralising force of great power, upon the English population, nor to believe, on the other, that its effect upon the mind is essentially depraving. But a great deal can be said, and was said, on both sides, calculated to remove ignorant prejudices, to inspire new hopes, and, on the whole, to suggest an apt use of one of the social forces still available for raising the moral tone of the community. It is better sometimes to talk about a subject than formally to expound it. We think it was so in this instance. It is so, perhaps, in the majority of instances furnished by the proceedings of the Social Science Association. But, what then? It may lead to no direct action, but it indirectly prepares the mind for action—often, too, of the right kind—when the time for action has arrived. There is much truth in the words of one of our contemporaries:—"Proposals exceed-

ingly absurd in themselves have sometimes been the fore-runners of real improvements; and so long as they are known to be nothing more than suggestions thrown out in a discussion club, they are, at the worst, perfectly harmless. It is only when they arrogate to themselves the name of science that they become irritating and consequently mischievous."

The chief danger to which the Social Science Association is exposed is, we are glad to see, diminishing year by year. That danger consisted in a disposition to promote, of course from the very best of motives, a paternal Government. In its earlier days it was but too ready to countenance the notion that communities could be drilled into methodical habits and good behaviour. The forces to which it now looks for the accomplishment of the ends it has in view are less coarse and will prove to be more effective. Influence, rather than law, is the weapon in which it places its main trust. It is more persuasive and far less imperative than it once was. In fact, its members understand better what they have to do and how to do it. The Society, in consequence, though it may make less noise than it did, makes more progress. Its last Session ranks among its best.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn took leave of her Majesty yesterday week, and left the castle for town en route for Aldershot. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Abergeldie to visit the Empress Eugénie, who had arrived at the castle the same afternoon. The Empress returned her Majesty's visit the next day. Professor Charteris arrived at Balmoral. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Professor Charteris officiated. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse visited the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie in the afternoon. Dr. Charteris and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen. Lieutenant Bartle Frere, Rifle Brigade, has also dined with her Majesty. The Queen on Monday afternoon drove from Balmoral to the Glen Gelder Shiel, accompanied by the Empress Eugénie. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Hereditary Grand Duke Ernst of Hesse, drove to Braemar in an open carriage drawn by four greys. Horses were changed, and the journey continued to the Linn of Dee, where tea was partaken of. The Royal party enjoyed a walk down the vale towards Glen Tilt. Braemar was reached about six o'clock, and her Majesty was heartily greeted. The Queen and the members of the Royal family have enjoyed their usual out-of-door pleasures. Colonel Maude has left and Lord Charles Fitzroy has arrived at the castle. Mr. Wilson Fox has left and Dr. Marshall has arrived, and Dr. Royle has also left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark and the various members of the Danish Royal family, have made frequent yachting and driving excursions within reach from Copenhagen. The Prince and the Russian and Danish Princes, with Prince Louis of Battenberg and other members of the English Royal suite, have enjoyed excellent sport deer-stalking, and also at the pheasant battues in the Royal preserves on the Island of Arnack. The various Princes and Princesses one evening assisted at the performance of the ballet "From Siberia to Moscow," at the Royal Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, accompanied by the King of Denmark, have attended Divine service in the Protestant church at Gienotofte, a small village near to Bernsdorff Castle. Captain Hedemann, R.D.N., has been attached to the Prince during his visit in Denmark.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, arrived at Gibraltar on Monday morning, having had a beautiful passage from England. The Princes left on Tuesday for Port Mahon.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie left Camden House on Thursday week en route for Abergeldie Castle, the Highland residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which has been placed at the Empress's disposal for a few weeks. She drove to the Chisholm station, where a special Great Northern train was in readiness for the conveyance of the Empress to the north. Mr. John Shaw attended the train over the South-Eastern Railway via London Bridge to King's-cross; where the saloon carriages were attached to the Scotch express, which, accompanied by Mr. Cockshott, superintendent of the line, left at half-past eight o'clock. The Empress breakfasted at Perth the next morning and lunched at Aberdeen, whence by command of the Queen, the remainder of the journey was performed by special train to Ballater, where the Marchioness Dowager of Ely met the Empress and attended her to Abergeldie Castle, the Queen's carriage having been sent to convey the Empress. She attended Divine service on Sunday in the Roman Catholic chapel at Braemar.

The *World* says that the household at Camden Place is broken up, and Dr. Conneau and M. Pietri have virtually taken their leave of the Empress, with whose family they have been so long associated.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have been staying six weeks at Jugenheim, left Darmstadt on Tuesday for Paris, en route for London.

Princess Louise of Lorne will leave Quebec on the 18th inst. by the steamer *Sarmatian* for England.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, who left Balmoral yesterday week, stopped en route at Aboyne, and had a ten minutes interview with the Empress Eugénie, who was travelling to Abergeldie. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning, and in the evening went to the Criterion Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from visiting Earl and Countess Delawar at Buckhurst. His Excellency the Siamese Minister left the Alexandra Hotel for the Continent on Sunday, en route for Siam via Brindisi. He was attended as far as Dover by the members of the Siamese Legation resident in London and by the Consul-General. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey left Norfolk House, St. James's, on Monday for Brighton. The

Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left Gogmagog Hills for Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire. The Marquis of Salisbury has arrived at Hatfield House, Herts. The Marchioness Dowager of Oimonde and Lady Blanche Butler have left Park-lane for Ireland. The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived at Knowsley from Fairhill, Kent. Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Victoria Spencer have arrived at Holker Hall on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. The Countess of Yarborough and Lady Gertrude Pelham have returned to Brocklesby Park from a visit to Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell at Newburg Park. The Earl and Countess of Mar have left London for Paris, Switzerland, and Italy. The Earl and Countess of Clancarty and Viscount Dunlo have arrived at Darbally, in the county of Galway, from Homburg and Switzerland. The Earl of Listowel left Kingston House on Saturday last for Convamore, in the county of Cork. The Countess Dowager of Craven has arrived at St. Alban's from the Continent.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened on Wednesday week at Manchester. As reported in a large portion of our last issue, the Bishop of Manchester gave the opening address in the evening. He dealt principally with the subjects of education and health, both of which, he said, were being treated with a great amount of practical wisdom in Manchester. The School Board system, he argued, had not failed in its immediate object of getting a larger number of children to attend efficient schools, and the next step onwards would be the gradation of those institutions. He had no doubt the cost was a serious trouble to the minds of the ratepayers, but probably within a quarter of a century the Boards would be masters of the situation. He spoke at length on questions of sanitation, water supply, and drainage. The burial of the dead was, he thought, a problem which would have to be faced more practically and seriously than hitherto, and the Bishop expressed his opinion that the earth was made for the living and not for the dead. Cemeteries, he added, were becoming not only a difficulty, but actually a danger. He added some observations on the encouragement of thrift and providence.

The actual work of the Congress began next day, when an address on international law was given by Sir Travers Twiss, after which all the sections met. Sir Travers Twiss recommended an assimilation of the laws of different nations in regard to testamentary dispositions, marriages, and in other respects which relate to the domestic and commercial intercourse of nations. The principal papers during the day were by Mr. Chesson upon our obligations towards uncivilised nations; Mr. Hughes, upon local self-government; Mr. Chadwick, upon the management of joint-stock companies; and Mr. Watts, upon art.

All the sections sat yesterday week. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, president of the Education Department, delivered an address upon secondary and higher education. He advocated an efficient and extended organisation of the board system applied to the education of boys and girls alike. The basis must be unsectarian, and there must be an alteration of the present lax mode of payment by results, which led to fraud and cramming. There should be a thorough inspection by a mixed body, on which the Government should be represented, but where it should not be supreme. Some remarks on the subject were made by the Bishop of Manchester. Sir Arthur Hobhouse dealt with the subject of charitable endowments; Mr. John Lloyd drew attention to the operation of the Prisons Act; and Mr. F. J. Kingsley introduced the question of the Land Laws. In the health department the sanitary conditions of houses was discussed.

Last Saturday Mr. F. S. Powell gave the opening address of the day in the Health Section. He laid some stress upon the inferior political position in the Government of the gentleman whose department deals with the health of the country. Those who desired the effectual working of the laws dealing with poverty and disease should endeavour to place the Minister in charge of these matters on an equality with a Secretary of State. There was a long discussion in the art section on the moral aspects of the drama and the stage. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and papers by the Rev. F. Woodhouse, upon "The Power of the Drama as a Moral Teacher," and by Mr. Hermann Vezin on "The Moral and Artistic Aspects of the Stage," were read. The Bishop of Manchester, in summing up the discussion, said that there appeared to be a healthier moral taste in the middle and lower classes of this community than in the upper, whose moral standard was half conventional. He noticed that the worst type of plays in London appeared during "the season." Amongst the subjects discussed in the other sections were the treatment of habitual criminals, defects of public elementary schools, which could be amended by the Kindergarten system, domestic water supply, and the reform of the land laws. All the sections rose early, and, though the weather was far from pleasant, many members of the congress joined the excursions arranged for the afternoon.

The Congress on Monday gave up its morning meeting in the Concert-hall, which all last week had been so scantily attended. Lord Reay delivered his address as President of the Economy and Trade Department in the reception-room at the Townhall, a handsome apartment which, in addition to the attractions given to it by the skill of the decorative artist, possesses a striking adornment in a series of admirable paintings of the Cumberland lake district, in which the municipality of Manchester has recently been so much interested. In this room there was a goodly gathering to hear Lord Reay discourse on Foreign Land Tenure, comparing it with ours, and giving the preference to an improved English system. He arrived at the conclusion that our existing system is quite capable, with judicious reform, of answering all the needs of the present hour. Everything which interfered with the application of capital and science should be removed, and facilities given for the easy sale of land. The President of the Association (the Bishop of Manchester) took occasion, in thanking Lord Reay for his address, to call attention to the system of co-operative farming employed on two farms at Sudbury. Lord Reay's audience divided itself speedily into groups, who took their way to the several sections. Papers were read on the marriage laws, commercial treaties and free trade, art administration, domestic water supply, and criminal jurisprudence. The best attended section was the Jurisprudence Section, where Dr. Waddilove and Dr. Edgar advocated the assimilation of the marriage laws of England. The papers gave rise to a long and occasionally animated discussion. In the Economy and Trade Section there was a large attendance, including the Bishops of Manchester and Salford, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and others. Mr. John Slagg read a paper on the renewal and extension of our commercial treaties and the chief obstacles to the general adoption of Free Trade. At a working men's meeting held in the Free-Trade Hall at night, the Bishop of Manchester said that he was grieved when reading a report of the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh to see a suggestion to form a federation of trades unions to

struggle against the masters. He advised them to take a fair, intelligent view of the situation, and not to be misled by any erroneous idea of their own interests. Unless they and their masters worked together on a good understanding, the prosperity of the country could not be maintained. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The last presidential address was delivered in the Townhall on Tuesday morning, in the room set apart for the consideration of matters affecting economy and trade. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and there was a fair attendance of members. The address by Sir Coutts Lindsay, as president of the Art Department, was upon the Relations of the Fine Arts to Social Science. He contended that England is making progress in art, but that, with the exception of poetry, in which we stand unrivalled, the circumstances of the country have prevented us from acquiring proficiency. Some interesting questions were discussed in the sections. Mr. G. Smith brought under notice the condition of gipsy and Arab children, and recommended that the Canal-Boats Act should be applied to them. Mr. Charles Hallé read a paper on the Progress of Music in England during the last thirty years. He stated that there had been a considerable increase in the number of English composers, but none of them have produced works as brilliant as those of Sterndale Bennett. Orchestral playing has gone on improving in this country until our bands are now equal to the best of those on the Continent. Mr. Hallé spoke on the great increase of musical teaching in the country. It was increasing year by year, and was helping to raise the standard of instruction. Thirty years ago the standard in England was very low indeed. Depressed trade, the licensing system, and Parliamentary representation were also considered. With pleasant words of compliment or greeting, all the occupants of the chairs closed the sittings of their respective departments for the Congress of 1879.

On Wednesday the Congress was brought to a close. At the meeting of the council an invitation from Edinburgh to hold next year's sitting in that city was accepted. Mr. Hastings, president of the council, took the chair at the concluding meeting of the Congress, in the Mayor's parlour of the Townhall. The usual congratulatory resolutions were passed, together with votes of thanks to the Bishop of Manchester for his services as president, to the local authorities for the accommodation afforded, and to the officers of the association for their services.

"Echoes of the Week" and several other articles are unavoidably deferred.

A handsome new Townhall was opened at Saffron Walden last week. It is the free gift to the inhabitants of Mr. Alderman G. S. Gibson, banker.

The compensations paid in the last financial year to the officers of the late Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts amounted to £59,677.

The annual meeting of the Railway Servants' Amalgamated Society was opened on Tuesday afternoon at Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. P. Stewart MacIver, more than sixty delegates from different parts of the kingdom being present.

The first meeting of the session of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, next Friday, Oct. 17, at 8 p.m., when the opening address will be delivered by the president, Dr. J. S. Bristowe.

At a meeting of the Walsall Town Council on Monday, it was agreed to acquire forty-six acres of land at Reed's Wood, for the purpose of a public recreation ground, on the terms assented to by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Bradford.

The sixth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Guildhall, Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. N. Tertius Lawrence, the president of the society.

Mr. St. Barbe, the British Assistant-Resident in Mandalay, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government, and after notice to the Burmese authorities, left Mandalay on the 6th inst., intimation having been given to British residents.

The annual congress of German authors was this year held at Dresden, and was attended by about fifty members. Among the chief resolutions came to was one respecting the institution at Leipsic of a court of arbitration to decide disputes as to literary property, whether between authors and authors, or between authors and publishers.

A conference of miners' delegates from all parts of the North Staffordshire colliery district was opened at Kidsgrave on Monday to discuss questions relating to labour and wages. A resolution was passed calling upon the miners for renewed agitation, and it was also decided to reorganise the union and stand upon the defensive to the utmost degree in all matters relating to the reduction of wages.

The inquiries which are being made at Liverpool for Miss Edwards have led to the clearing up of another mysterious disappearance. A young woman who left her home at Ingleton eight months ago and had not been heard of since has been found in Liverpool. She had gone to London and got married there, but soon became a widow, and she then went to Liverpool for employment.

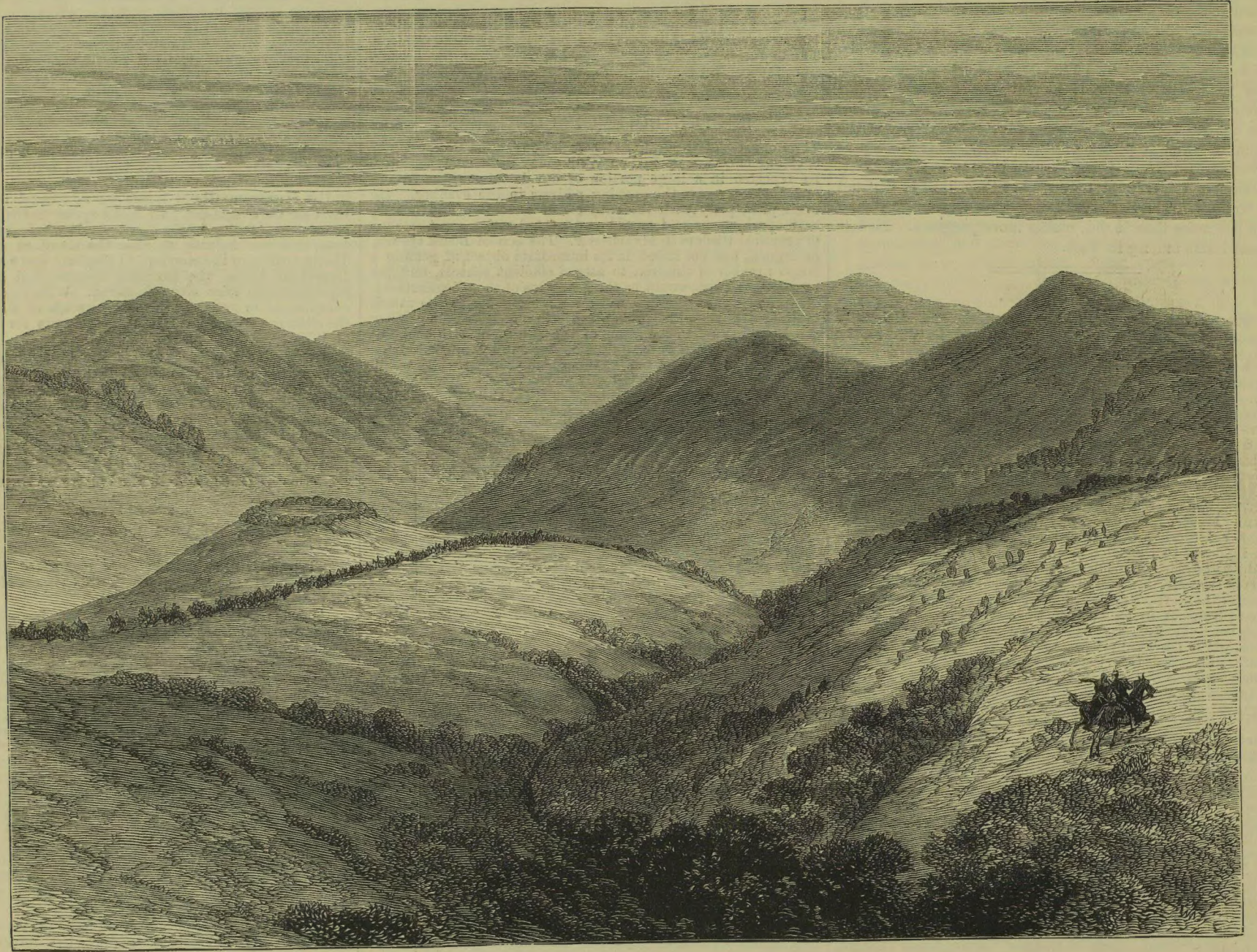
A reading-room at Liverpool, which has cost £25,000, was opened on Wednesday by the Mayor, and in the evening a banquet to celebrate the event was held, at which Lord Derby presided. His Lordship spoke in praise of local or municipal patriotism. Mr. Sala replied for "Literature," and Professor Roscoe for "Science." The evening closed with a conversation in the new Reading Room, the Art Gallery, and the Museum.

A meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held at Cambridge on Tuesday, at which Mr. N. T. Lawrence, the president, read an address on the law of real property. He controverted various statements made by public writers and speakers, and made many suggestions for amending the law. The Mayor of Cambridge moved a vote of thanks to the president, which was seconded by Mr. Marten, M.P. The members were afterwards entertained at dinner at the Guildhall by the Cambridgeshire Law Society. Sheffield has been chosen as the place of meeting next autumn.

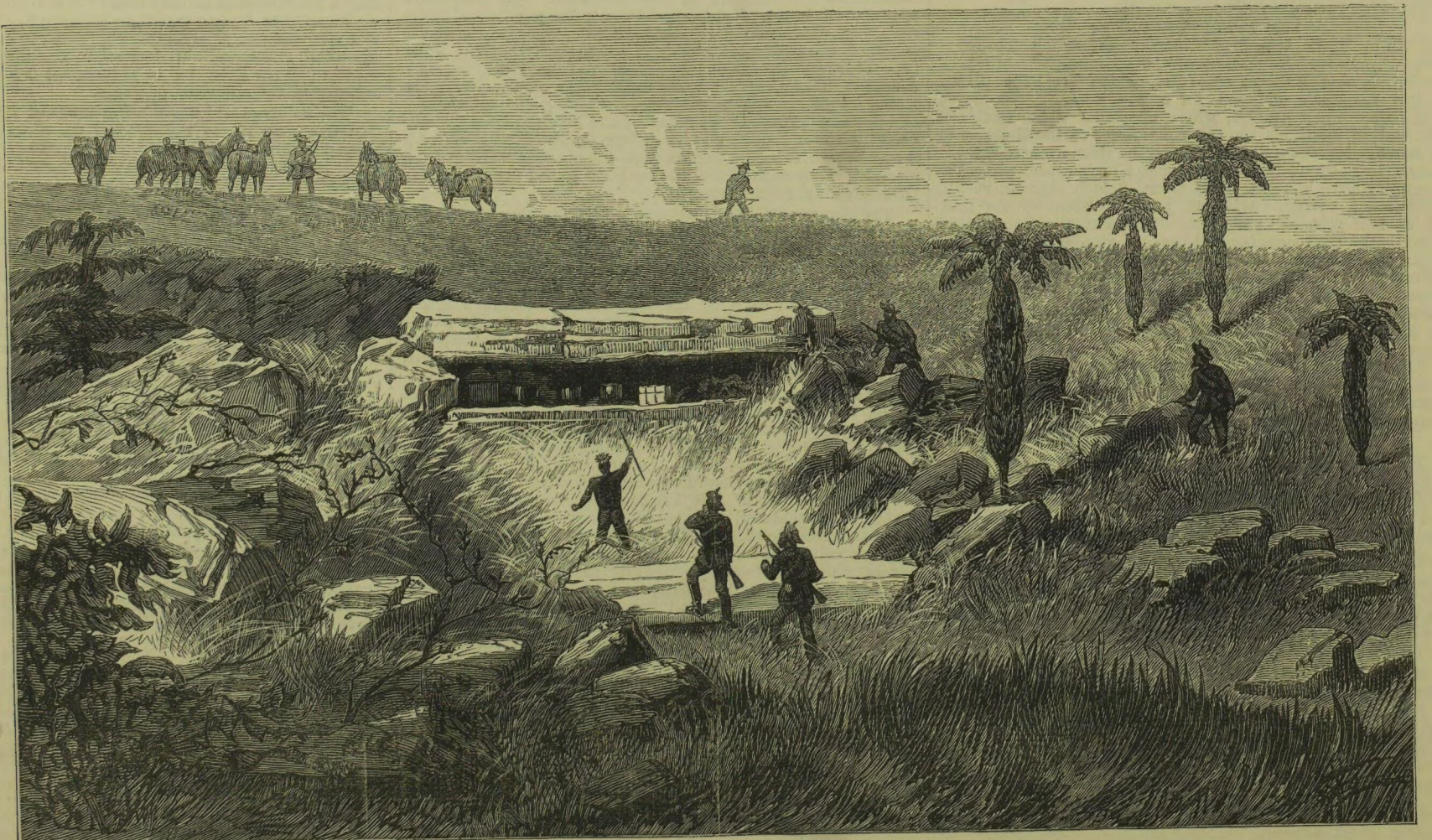
Special services were held last Sunday in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the opening of the southern part of the building, which has been restored at the expense of Dr. William Chambers. By the restoration the divisions between the High Church and the Preston aisle have been removed, thus adding greatly to the general accommodation. The Preston aisle was erected in 1455 by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and community of Edinburgh in testimony of their gratitude for having succeeded in obtaining possession of the arm-bone of St. Giles. The stonework, which was hidden from view, has been restored to the condition and appearance which it presented before the Reformation, and the whole forms an excellent specimen of fifteenth-century architecture. An offshoot from the Preston aisle, called the Chapman or Montrose aisle, has also been restored. It was built by Walter Chapman, who introduced the art of printing into Scotland in 1507, and founded by him in honour of his Royal patron, James IV. The services were largely attended.

T H E E N D O F T H E Z U L U W A R .

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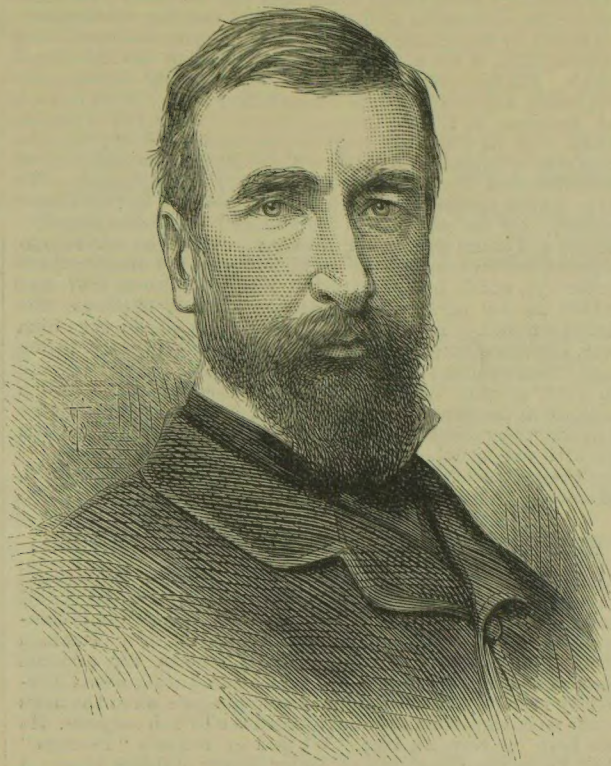
THE PURSUIT OF CETEWAYO: KRAAL WHERE THE KING SLEPT.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT D. A. EAST.



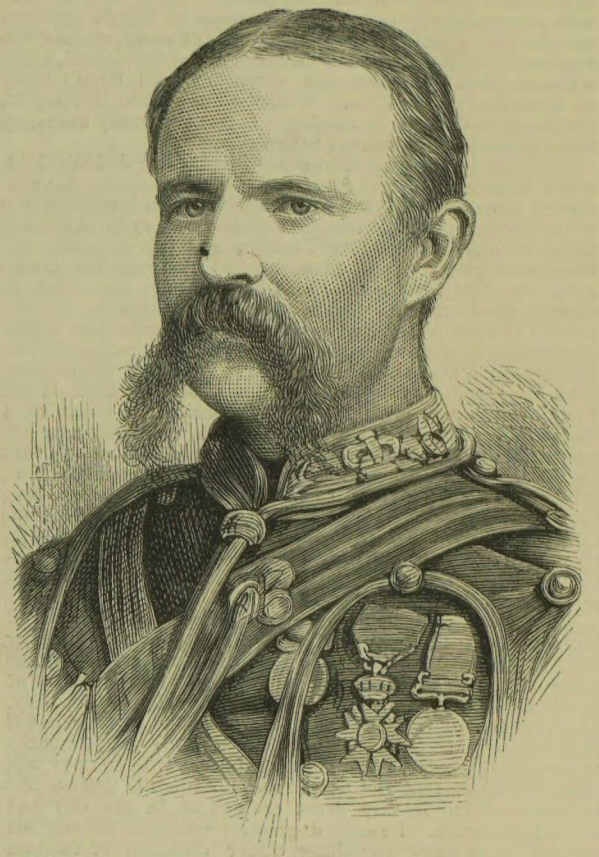
FINDING SOME OF CETEWAYO'S TREASURES.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT D. A. EAST.



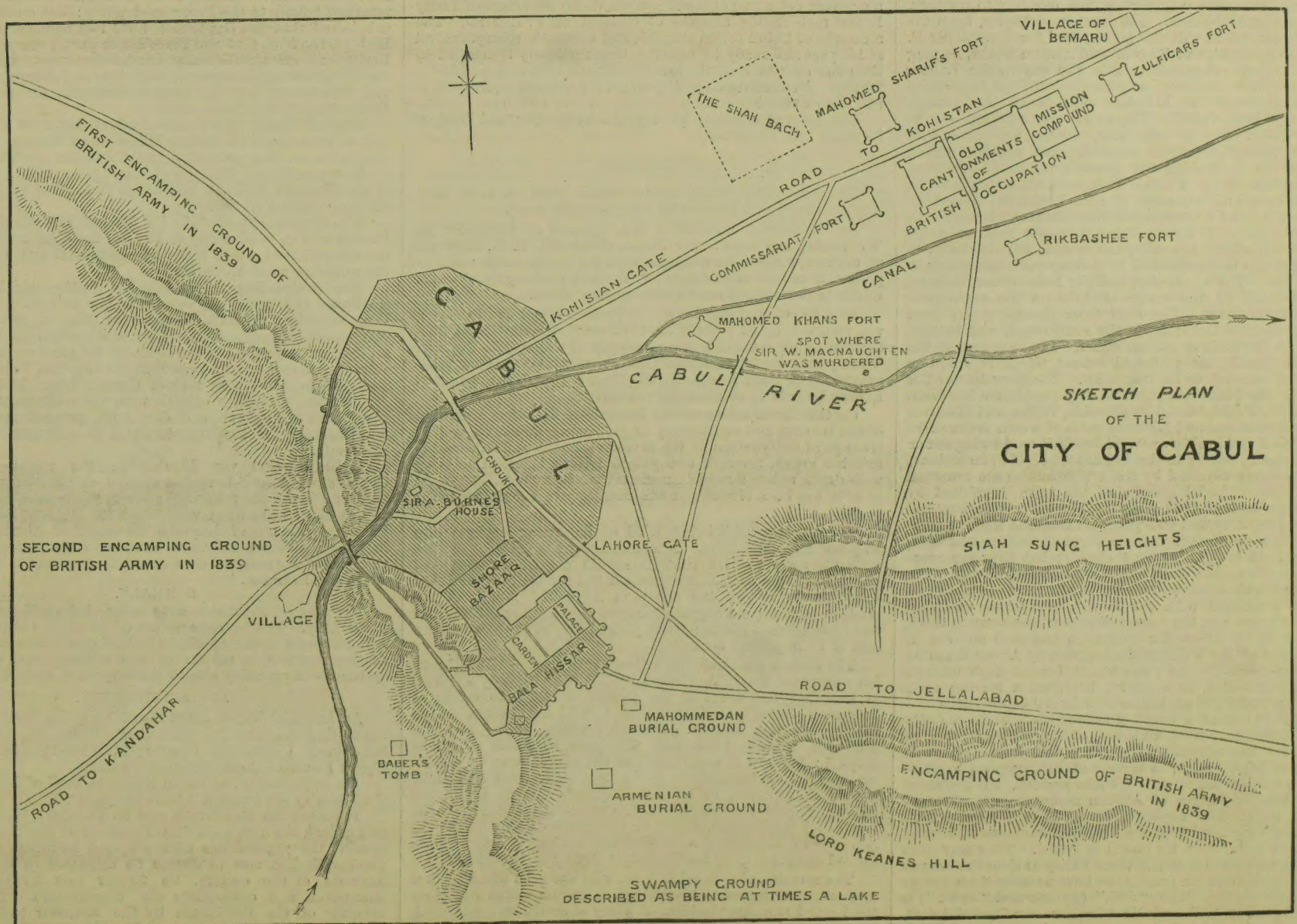
BRIGADIER-GENERAL DORAN, C.B.
SEE PAGE 330.



COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.
SEE PAGE 342.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL DUNHAM MASSY.
SEE PAGE 330.



PLAN OF CABUL AND ITS APPROACHES.—SEE PAGE 330.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have received most satisfactory intelligence of the arrival and instant victory of the British force marching on Cabul. The Afghan insurgents there made an obstinate resistance, but were speedily and completely defeated, losing their guns and taking to flight; so that we may expect soon to hear that the Bala Hissar and the whole of the Ameer's capital city have been occupied by the British army.

The following official telegram from General Sir F. Roberts was received at the India Office, Westminster, on Wednesday:—

"Charasiab, Oct. 6, 8 p.m.—Reconnoitring parties sent out on all roads to Cabul at daybreak this morning. Reported enemy were advancing in great force from direction of city. Parties had to retire, and soon afterwards the high range of hills intervening between Charasiab and Cabul were crowned with troops and city people, while parties of Gilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of camp, and reports were received that the road to Zahidabad was threatened, along which General McPherson was advancing with large convoy of stores and ammunition. Warning was sent to McPherson, and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening.

"General Baker was intrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in the most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that regiment, three guns, eighth battery third brigade Royal Artillery, 100 of 23rd Pioneers, and two squadrons 5th Punjab Cavalry, to advance by the right of the gorge. After an obstinate resistance, Major White succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hills, and later in the day captured twelve guns; our loss here, three Highlanders killed, six wounded, and a man of 5th Punjab Cavalry killed, two wounded, and a 9th Lancer man. General Baker, with 72nd Highlanders, wing 5th Goorkhas, one hundred of 5th Punjab Infantry, remainder 23rd Pioneers, four guns No. 2 mountain battery, and two Gatlings made a turning movement to the left, and was soon hotly engaged; he reports that the advance of the troops was made to his entire satisfaction, height after height being carried in gallant style; our loss, Captain Young, 5th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, Dr. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about seventy men killed and wounded; enemy's loss unknown, but it must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion, and lost two standards.

"We have had strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Gilzais are still in the neighbourhood, but I hope to-morrow to be able to march within a short distance of Cabul. Ameer states that Bala Hissar is no longer in possession of people he can trust; his family have moved into the city. The headmen of Chardeh and suburbs of Cabul have asked if they may pay their respects to me. Others will probably follow their example, and I am sanguine that the country will quiet down now that the people see opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country generally. I received greatest assistance throughout the day from army signalling under direction of Captain Stratton, 22nd Regiment."

A Plan of the city of Cabul and the roads of approach to it, sketched by Mr. W. Simpson from the most approved sources of topographical information, is engraved this week. Cabul is situated at the extremity of a plain elevated 6400 feet above the sea level. It stands on the Cabul river, immediately above its junction with the Logurh, and on the east side of a range of hills, or two ranges divided by the river, so that it is well protected from the north-westerly and south-westerly winds. The vicinity of the town, being fertile soil, and being thus sheltered and well watered, is adorned with orchards and fruit-gardens, and the climate is very agreeable. The city itself is about three miles in circuit, and is not walled, but surrounded by a line of weak ramparts, which run from one hill to another, affording no great defence. The western entrance, from the Jellalabad road, which will also be the road for General Sir F. Roberts to approach from Khushi and Zergun Shahr, coming down the Logurh valley, passes into the city by the Lahore gate. Here was formerly a ruinous wall of sun-dried bricks, which would be a feeble obstacle to the passage of an army into Cabul. There is no entrance direct from the south side of the city, where the ground is high and precipitous, but here is the citadel, called the Bala Hissar, containing the Ameer's palace and garden, and the barracks of the troops. This precinct, which is about half a mile long and a quarter of mile broad, is inclosed by high stone walls and a broad moat, with towers at intervals, as shown in our Plan. It also includes an upper fort, or Keep, standing 150 ft. above the city, and armed with batteries of artillery, but this is commanded by a steep eminence rising to the south-east. The whole city, and the Bala Hissar likewise, are commanded by the range of hills on the north-west side, beyond the river. The road from Kandahar and from Ghuzni approaches Cabul from the south-west, and in that direction lies the tomb of Sultan Baber. In the centre of the town is the Chouk, the principal bazaar, which is a square with covered arcades on its four sides. The Shor bazaar lies adjacent to the Bala Hissar. The city population has been reckoned at 60,000, Afghans, Kuzzilbashis, Tajiks, and Hazaras, with a few Armenians and Hindoos, most of whom are money-lenders. The Kuzzilbashis, or "Red-heads," numbering ten or twelve thousand, belong to the Shia sect of Mohammedans, and are therefore detested by the Afghans, who are fanatical Sunnites. The Chandol quarter of the town, inhabited by these foreign sectaries, who are of Persian extraction, has sometimes been attacked and plundered by the Afghan mob. The townfolk have some manufactures of leather and iron, and weaving of cottons, or even shawls; but they are more employed in the transit trade between India and Central Asia.

The localities marked and named in our Plan include those which are associated with the British occupation of Cabul nearly forty years ago, the encampments of our army in 1839, the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes by the mob on Nov. 2, 1841, and that of Sir William Macnaghten by Akbar Khan on Dec. 23, and Behmaru, the place where General Elphinstone's troops were attacked, in January, 1842, when leaving their cantonments under the guarantee of a formal capitulation.

Our Illustration of a street or avenue of shops in the city bazaar at Cabul has, by permission of Mr. Henry Graves, of Tall-mall, the fine-art publisher, been copied from Atkinson's "Sketches of Afghanistan," a volume of lithographed views to which we are much indebted. We also present, on our front page, the warlike figures of Afghan mountaineers, some of whom, for aught that anybody here can tell, may at this moment be giving trouble in the rearward communications of Sir Frederick Roberts on his march to Cabul. They may have cut the telegraph line in the Khoorum Valley or slain the bearers of his despatches from the front, as we have no news of his doings in these last few days. The "dak," (pronounced "dawk") is the Indian post or mail, and Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, shows the style in which it has to be carried in Afghanistan. A strong guard of sowars or troopers, from one of the Native Cavalry regiments, escorts the letter-bags, which are conveyed on horseback, with relays of horses at every "choki," or station, along the road.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DORAN, C.B.

This distinguished officer commands one column of the force under Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., entering the territory of Cabul by way of the Khyber Pass. Brigadier-General John Doran, C.B., is son of the late Major Doran, of the 18th Royal Irish. His brother, Robert Doran, was adjutant of the same regiment, and was killed at the storming of the Great Pagoda at Rangoon in 1852. General Doran entered the Army in 1842, and in point of years is the senior officer with the northern column. He was in the 24th Native Infantry at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, receiving the Sutlej medal. He then served against the Black Mountain tribes in 1852 (India medal). On the outbreak of the Mutiny he served as Brigade-Major at Peshawar, and for his services there he was recommended for the command of a regiment (now the 27th Punjab Infantry), which he had raised at Rawul Pindie in 1857, and which he led against the rebels in 1858-9, obtaining the Mutiny medal. He commanded this corps also in the China war, obtaining another medal and a Brevet-Majority, in the expedition against the Loondkhor tribe in 1866, and in Looshai in 1872, gaining then the C.B. In 1877 he commanded a brigade in the Jowaki expedition, and again he commanded a brigade under Sir F. Maude in the Khyber, which gives him his fifth war medal.

The portrait is from a photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DUNHAM MASSY.

The cavalry brigade forming part of the army of General Frederick Roberts, in the advance on Cabul from Ali Kheyl and the Khoorum Valley over the Shutargardan Pass, is commanded by Brigadier-General William Godfrey Dunham Massy. This officer, who won signal renown for personal bravery at a very early age, has now again distinguished himself by promptly seizing the Shutargardan pass when the news of the recent massacre at Cabul reached the British outposts. He was born on Nov. 24, 1838. We find by Burke's "Peerage" that he is the eldest son of Major Henry William Massy, a gentleman of an old Anglo-Irish family. Before he was sixteen years old Mr. Dunham Massy was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 19th Regiment of Foot. He served with that regiment a few months later in the Crimea, and was under fire at the battle of the Tchernaya, and frequently in the trenches before Sebastopol. He commanded the leading company of the regiment at the storming of the Redan, and rendered himself famous by the cool courage and fortitude he displayed in that desperate engagement before he was seventeen years old. He was dangerously wounded, and lay in the ditch for the night. For his services on this occasion he was promoted Captain three months after he completed his eighteenth year. He also received the war medal and a Turkish medal, and was specially nominated Knight of the Legion of Honour by the late Emperor of the French. He was presented with a sword by the Fellows and Students of the University of Dublin, of which he was a member, and where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was subsequently granted the diploma of Doctor of Laws. Captain Massy was transferred to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers on the re-embodiment of that regiment, and became its Major at the age of twenty-four. Before he was thirty-two he became its Commandant, which post he filled with great credit for over seven years. He was promoted full Colonel in the Army on Oct. 31, 1871, being the last officer of the service who was compelled to purchase his commission, which, to the discredit of the country he served so well, cost him out of his own pocket nearly £8000. Last March Colonel Massy was selected, without solicitation, by the Duke of Cambridge for the command of a brigade in India. The late war had nearly closed on his arrival, and he was sent to take temporary command of the Khoorum Valley field force of nearly 12,000 men in the absence of General Sir F. Roberts. The massacre of Cabul found this able and energetic young General at his post and ready to march. General Massy is married to the elder daughter of the late Sir Thomas Seaton, and has a family. He receives a small pension for wounds equivalent to the loss of a limb.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Sawyer and Bird, of Norwich and Yarmouth.

The fine steamer *Fairy Queen*, which plied on Loch Eck, Argyleshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday week.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened at Rochester on Wednesday afternoon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., delivered an address, wherein he congratulated the nation on its emancipation from the restrictions of the old trade guilds, which would have rendered such a display impossible.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Monday it was resolved, by 33 votes to 12, to direct the promotion in Parliament of a bill for obtaining a supply of water from the river Wirnwy and its tributaries, in Montgomeryshire. Under the provisions of the Borough Funds Act, a town's meeting will have to be held to confirm this resolution.

On the Cavan estate of the Marquis of Headfort a number of the tenants met on Monday to give expression to their deep feelings of indignation at the gross treatment of his Lordship and his agent, through anonymous letters, threatening them with death unless a reduction of rent were granted. A reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the writer of the menace.

The experiment is being tried of importing oranges into England from Australia. In announcing the dispatch of the fruit the grower stated that he should not have thought of sending oranges such a long distance but for the fact that they were now in season and cheap in Adelaide. A few of the oranges with paper wrappings showed signs of a minute brown mould in bruised places; those packed free in the sawdust are said to be in perfect condition.

The *Gazette* contains the following notice:—"The Queen has appointed Henry A. Churchill, C.B., her Majesty's Consul at Resht, to be Consul in the Island of Sicily, to reside at Palermo; Robert C. Clipperton, Consul at Nantes, to be Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia; Richard Reade, Consul at Philadelphia, to be Consul for the Ionian Islands, to reside at Corfu; Hugh Mallett, Consul at Panama, to be her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres; Robert Drummond Hay, Consul at Mogador, to be Consul for the Eastern Coast of Sweden, to reside at Stockholm; John Edward Wallis, now her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consul at Cairo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Port Said."

The remains of Colonel Bourne, who has been missing since Aug. 28, were found on Tuesday in a stream which runs into the River Tyne, Argyleshire. A party of searchers penetrated, by means of ladders and ropes, to the recesses of a deep ravine below the Eagle's Rock, and one of them discovered the body lying in the water, half covered with gravel, exactly below the spot where the deceased appears to have fallen over the precipice.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry returned to Paris on Saturday, but left again next day for the Vosges. On Sunday M. Ferry opened a new college at Coulommiers, and at a banquet given subsequently by the municipality of the town the Minister made a speech, in which he thanked the municipal authorities for having appealed to the University to co-operate in the organisation of the college, and said the University was not, as had been asserted, the embodiment of irreligion, but was the institution which did the largest part in the work of free examination by the human intellect, and whose task it was to defend the conquest of modern ideas.

M. Léon Say has written a letter to his colleagues in the Cabinet requesting them to hasten, as far as possible, the preparation of their estimates for the Budget for 1881. M. Say states that he intends to continue the reduction of taxation, and consequently asks his colleagues not to propose any fresh expenditure except for objects of urgent necessity.

Prince Orloff arrived in Paris on Monday morning, and the Grand Duke Constantine on the day previous. The latter will reside in the Russian Embassy during his stay. The Grand Duke sprained his ankle severely while descending the staircase of the Hôtel du Louvre.

M. Henri Martin's reception at the Academy is fixed for Nov. 20.

A movement has been begun in France by private individuals with a view to drawing closer the commercial relations between that country and the United States, and removing the restrictions upon their trade. The Government has given its support to the movement, and on Sunday a large meeting was held in the circus in the Champs Elysées, which was addressed by several French gentlemen, and by Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York.

The Sultan of Morocco has promised to afford satisfaction for an outrage committed by a band of Moorish marauders, who pillaged a French convoy and killed two Frenchmen on the Sebdu road. The Sultan has also sent stringent orders to the Moorish authorities on the frontiers to prevent the repetition of such acts of brigandage.

SPAIN.

The King signed on Monday in the Council of Ministers a decree convoking the Cortes for Nov. 3, to receive a communication relative to his projected alliance with the Archduchess Christine.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is stated to have received a telegram from the representatives of Spain at Vienna announcing that 20,000,000f, the dowry of the Archduchess Maria Christina, the future Queen of Spain, has been paid into the National Bank of Vienna.

According to intelligence received in New York, the combined forces of the insurgents in Cuba have been defeated by the Royalist troops. According to intelligence received from Havana, reinforcements from Spain, numbering twelve thousand men, have landed at Santiago de Cuba.

BELGIUM.

The King returned to Brussels on the 2nd inst. from the Château de Ciergnon, where the Queen and Princesses Clementine and Stephanie are still staying.

A meeting of Belgian ironmasters was held last week at Charleroi, and was largely attended. It was stated that the orders for future delivery received in Belgium, as well as the general tendency of the news from abroad, gave ground for the belief that the revival of the iron industry had all the better prospects of duration since it seemed to extend to all countries.

GERMANY.

The final elections to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet were held on Tuesday. In Berlin all the nine deputies returned belong to the Progressist party; but on the whole it is believed that the Opposition have lost considerably. Herr Richter, the leader of the Free Trade party, was returned for Berlin, and among the other candidates known to be elected are the Ministers General von Kamecke and Herren von Ritter and Eulenbergh, and the former Ministers, Dr. Falck, Herr Hobrecht, and Dr. Friedenthal.

General Chanzy, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had an interview with Prince Bismarck on Sunday afternoon, and in the evening proceeded to the Russian capital.

Herr von Bülow, Minister of State, has, with the permission of the Emperor William, withdrawn from office for six months on the ground of ill health.

The General Synod of the Established Protestant Church of Prussia met on Wednesday in Berlin. Its programme includes the discussion of a new marriage ceremonial and a statute for the punishment of recusants.

The German Imperial Tribunal of Justice, which has been instituted at Leipzig, was opened on the 1st inst. Dr. Friedberg, Secretary of State at the Law Office of the Empire in Berlin, gave an address, in which he described the day's ceremony as the crowning of the edifice of the great work of judicial reform, and expressed a hope that the Imperial Tribunal would prove to be the strong rock of German law. The president, Dr. Simson, and other officials were then sworn in, and Dr. Simson made a speech, and closed the proceedings by a call for cheers for the Emperor, to which an enthusiastic response was made.

Field Marshal von Manteuffel, the newly appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, arrived at Strasburg on the 1st inst. and issued the following address to the inhabitants:—"I to-day assume the office with which his Majesty the Emperor has intrusted me of Imperial Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. May God give me strength to exercise the powers conferred upon me to the glory of the German Empire and to the welfare of Alsace-Lorraine."

DENMARK.

The budget estimates were submitted on Tuesday to the Folkething. The revenue is set down at 47,145,000 crowns, and the expenditure at 43,052,000 crowns. The Government measures for the reform of the military and educational systems will probably absorb the surplus of 4,093,000 crowns.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree, dated the 30th ult., has been published, appointing Count Trauttmansdorf President, and Prince Schönburg Constantin Czartoryski Vice-President, of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The appointment of Baron Kallag as head of department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been officially announced. The Austrian Reichsrath met on Tuesday. Count Trauttmansdorf, the newly-elected President of the Upper House, opened the proceedings with a speech in which he said the Reichsrath had now to devote its attention to the practical interests of the empire, its former task having been to strengthen and consolidate the Constitution. The formal opening of the Reichsrath by the Emperor took place on Wednesday. Having expressed his pleasure at the presence of the Czech representatives in the Assembly, he sketched the outline of a lengthy programme of business, which included bills relating to the army, to the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to the conclusion of com-

mercantile treaties. The deficit in the national income for 1880 is to be covered by a reform in the direct taxation. Upon foreign affairs his Majesty remarked that the Berlin Treaty had been carried out in all its essential conditions.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet assembled yesterday week for the first formal meeting of the session. The Lower House on Monday appointed its president, vice-presidents, and bureaux. Herr Tisza, Minister President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, alluding on Wednesday to the distress which threatened to break out in some parts of the country, declared that the apprehensions of an impending famine were without foundation, adding that the Government would cause seed corn to be distributed among the rural population.

Delegates from the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held at Prague, have adopted a resolution to the effect that they could not advise the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with Germany except on condition that Austria should obtain such modifications of the German customs tariff as would be in accordance with the commercial, industrial, and agrarian interests of Austrian Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor came from Livadia on Tuesday week, and held a review of the troops stationed around Sebastopol. His Majesty afterwards returned to Yalta.

It is stated that during next year the Russian Ministry of Finance will authorise coining of bullion of the total value, in roubles, of 27,712,000.

A *Daily News* telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Ambassador and his suite left Livadia on Saturday for St. Petersburg. The treaty having been signed, the business of the mission is concluded.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a secret printing-press was discovered there at a private house in one of the most fashionable districts of the city. Fourteen men and three women were arrested, and type and manuscripts for a revolutionary publication were seized.

The St. Petersburg journals have been remarkably warlike. They speak of a war with Germany and England as inevitable, and as likely to break out in a few months. One of them avows that the Central Asian expedition has for its object to make a clear road by which Russia may invade India in case of war; and the language held against Germany is said to be even more threatening. In preparation for what Russia is thus expecting, she has just increased her naval force in the Pacific, in order to have a number of fast clippers available for privateering.

More recent news from the Russian expedition in Central Asia gives a bad account of its condition. Not only did the invaders lose a large number of officers and men in the engagement with the Turcomans, but the advanced force has been obliged to retreat. This is attributed to a supposed necessity for constructing and defending a hospital.

TURKEY.

The Commission for the rectification of the Turco-Greek frontier had another sitting on Sunday. The Greek commissioners declared that the 13th Protocol of the Berlin Treaty could be discussed, consequently admitting that it would be subject to modification. The Turkish Commissioners announced that they adhered to their former declaration without addition, which is interpreted as signifying that they now make that declaration in a conciliatory sense, but maintain the principle of the free discussion of the 13th Protocol of the Berlin Congress. The Greek Commissioners will refer this declaration to their Government, and the next sitting will be held when they have received a reply.

From Constantinople it is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has declined to authorise Mr. James Calvert, the British Vice-Consul at Rhodes, to accept the appointment of European inspector of Turkish finances in Asia, on the ground that the duties would be incompatible with the independence necessary in his present position.

A Cabinet Council has been held at the Porte to discuss the question whether the financial commission shall administer, control, or farm out the Turkish customs revenue.

By order of the Governor of Kars, all the Armenian parish schools under the Turkish Government have been closed.

Sir Henry Layard arrived at Larnaca (Cyprus) last Saturday from Syria, and left next day for Asia Minor on his return to Constantinople. At a reception which was held he closely questioned the Turkish and Greek representatives, and they expressed satisfaction with British rule in Cyprus.

GREECE.

The elections to the Chamber were held on Sunday throughout the country, amid perfect order. All the Ministers were re-elected, except M. Zimbrakakis, Minister of Marine, and M. Zaimis, Minister of Justice. One of the leaders of the Opposition also was unsuccessful.

EGYPT.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the local authorities ordering them (in compliance with a recently announced determination of the Khedive) not to use severe measures towards the fellahs in order to compel them to pay their taxes.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has met with a very cordial reception at Indianapolis.

General Sherman, who accompanies the President on his tour, delivered a speech in the course of which, alluding to the recent fight in Colorado between the Indians and the United States troops, he declared that the army was too small, and strongly urged that it should be increased.

Reinforcements to the number of 1500 men have been ordered to proceed to Mill Creek, under the command of General Crook. Further details have been received of the encounter between the Indians and the United States troops in Colorado. The fight began on the morning of Sept. 29 at Mill Creek, in the Uti reservation. The troops which were on the way to the relief of the White River Agency, which had long been threatened, narrowly escaped a deadly ambush in a deep ravine. They were subsequently surrounded by the Indians, but cut their way out, when Major Thornbury was killed. Fighting continued all day, the United States troops, under the command of Captain Payne, making use of waggons and dead animals for breastworks. The number of white men killed was seventeen. The Indian loss is not so large as at first reported. Firing ceased at nightfall. Captain Payne has taken up a fortified position, and hopes to be able to hold out until the arrival of reinforcements, which are being hurried up from Rawlins, on the Pacific Railway, seventy miles to the north. It is feared that all the members of the White River Agency have been massacred. A new York telegram says that reinforcements reached Payne on the 2nd inst. The Government have issued 1000 rifles to the settlers in Colorado with which to protect themselves against the Indians.

The regular Democratic Convention of Massachusetts has nominated Mr. John Quincy Adams, son of the former Minister to England, as its candidate for the post of Governor of the State.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at Boston on Monday,

when resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ireland, and pledging themselves to afford them substantial assistance.

The great Agricultural Exhibition, held from Sept. 8 to 20, in the main building of the late Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, has proved a success in every way. The aggregate attendance numbered over 150,000. The total receipts were £13,000, of which £3000 were distributed in premiums. The profits were between £5000 and £6000. It is proposed to hold another national fair in the same place in 1880. The premiums are to be largely increased. It is said that they will amount to £10,000.

At an agricultural fair at Adrian, in Michigan, on Thursday week, 2000 people were on the grand stand, witnessing the races, when the centre of the stand fell. Sixteen persons were killed and fifty were injured, some fatally.

Twenty deaths in Memphis (U.S.) from yellow fever are reported for last week. Sixteen fresh cases of yellow fever and six deaths were reported on Monday. At Havannah there were nineteen deaths last week.

CANADA.

Tenders have been invited for the construction of 120 miles of the British Columbian branch of the Pacific Railway between Yale and Kam Loops. The Government has apparently adopted the Burrard Inlet route.

During September the revenue of the Dominion of Canada was 1,913,067 dols., including customs duties 1,189,021 dols. The expenditure was 867,625 dols.

An order has been published in the *Official Gazette* renewing the prohibition against the importation of cattle into Canada from the United States.

The Governor-General, by an Order in Council, has exempted Belgium from the Canadian Coasting Act, in consideration of the fact that British vessels are allowed to engage in the coasting trade of that country.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., members of the British Agricultural Commission, were entertained at a banquet at Winnipeg yesterday week, during which they both expressed a very favourable opinion of the wheat-producing resources of the Red River Valley.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy states that the month of September was very favourable on the whole to the crops in India. Floods and excessive rain had done harm in parts of Bengal and the North-West. The relief operations continued in the Deccan, and the prospects of the season were generally satisfactory.

AUSTRALIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter ending September amounted to £1,134,000, being a decrease of £34,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The revenue of the colony of New South Wales for the quarter ending September amounted to £993,000, or £81,000 less than during the same quarter of last year.

The revenue returns of Queensland for the quarter ending September show a total of £403,000, showing a diminution of £32,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The revenue of South Australia for the September quarter was £481,000, being an increase of £89,000 compared with the same quarter of 1878.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government has been defeated, and Sir George Grey, the Premier, has resigned. The vote of want of confidence was carried by a majority of two. The Hon. John Hall has been intrusted by the Governor with the task of forming a new Ministry.

The Dutch Arctic expedition has returned to Hammerfest, after having penetrated as far as Francis Joseph Land.

In Colombia, South America, a rising has taken place in the chief town of the province of Santander.

The Committee of Delegates at Bucharest have signed their approval of the Government's Jewish Emancipation Bill, with but four trifling modifications. Only six members voted against the lists of Jews to be enfranchised being revised.

A Reuter's telegram from Hong-Kong states that according to intelligence received there, the natives of Tonquin show a resolution to sever their province from the kingdom of Annam, and it is expected that a French protectorate will be established over the territory.

The Danish people have sent as a wedding present to the Princess Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, a beautiful oak book-case fourteen feet long and eighteen feet high, in the Gothic style, richly ornamented with sculptures of the old Danish authors and poets. It is filled with 600 volumes of Danish literature, art, and music.

The news from Valparaiso, by way of Lisbon, states that the advance of the allied Peruvian and Bolivian army is confirmed. On the other hand, the Chilians have made a successful raid into Bolivian territory, destroying ammunition, food, and forage, and seizing carts and horses.

The Belgian Tir National concluded on Sunday. The Challenge Cup, given by the National Rifle Association of England, was won with the score of forty-five by Chasseur Jean Dubois, of Brussels. Private Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster's, has succeeded in carrying off four prizes.

The new theatre at Geneva, built at a cost of 5,000,000f. from the proceeds of the Brunswick legacy, was opened on the 2nd inst. with the performance of "William Tell." The members of the Federal Council and the Federal Tribunal and many other notabilities were present.

Yesterday week was the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of his first work by the most popular Polish writer of the day, Josef Ignaz Kraszewski. His countrymen seized the opportunity to make a great demonstration at Cracow; and from all parts of the world addresses and presents came to the famous author, whose writings, strongly tinged with the national sentiment, have led to his being regarded in an especial manner as the representative of Polish national feeling.

A Lima correspondent, writing to New York papers, states that an attempt made by the Peruvian steamer Huascar to destroy the Chilean ironclad at Antofagasta resulted in a singular episode. A new war torpedo was dispatched towards the Chilean steamer, and when it had travelled half the distance it changed its course and travelled slowly back direct for the Huascar. She had no time to get out of the way, but a Lieutenant jumped overboard, swam to the torpedo, and diverted its course so that it passed to stern of the Huascar.

The ship Northampton, 1173 tons, Captain J. Clare, belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company, was dispatched from Plymouth yesterday week with a large number of emigrants for Sydney, New South Wales. There are 430 in all, of whom 63 are married couples; 90 single men, 90 single women, 50 boys, 61 girls, and 13 infants. Of English there are 209, Scotch 26, and Irish 195.—The Merchant Shipping Company's ship Hereford, 1440 tons, Captain J. McCarthy, chartered by the New Zealand Shipping Company, has been

dispatched from Plymouth with 396 emigrants for Canterbury, New Zealand, 49 of whom are married couples, 93 single men, 91 single women, 50 boys, 52 girls, and 12 infants.

The Marquis of Salisbury has directed a communication to be forwarded in reply to a memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the effect that negotiations are at present going on between King John of Abyssinia and the Egyptian Government with the view to arrive at an arrangement satisfactory to both parties in regard to the trade to be carried on between Abyssinia and the outer world. He: Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt has been authorised to address a communication to King John tendering the good offices of her Majesty's Government with a view to a settlement of his differences with Egypt, and Lord Salisbury is not without hope that the negotiations now pending may result satisfactorily.

POLITICAL.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that Sir Stafford Northcote was the first Cabinet Minister to give expression to the natural feeling evoked in this country by the news of the Cabul Massacre, and that the right hon. Baronet had the opportunity of being the earliest exponent of the views approved at Monday's Council in Downing-street. But, as it happened, the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke without saying anything—political. Entertained by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Stafford Northcote aptly alluded to the fact that one of the most prominent men of the day, Sir Garnet Wolesley, was an Irishman; and expressed the sorrow with which the Government heard of the massacre at Cabul, in which several Irish fellow-subjects were lost to the service of their Queen and country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had also the satisfaction of announcing the intelligence of the victory before Cabul.

Sir William Harcourt's two speeches have afforded Ministers ample material for comment. The right hon. gentleman and Lady Harcourt received what some special reporters delight to call "a complete ovation" on their arrival at Southampton on the 2nd inst. The object of Sir William Harcourt's visit to this flourishing Lancashire Watering-Place was to open the new Southport Reform Club and to enforce upon its members the necessity of "putting an end to the Government." If not all the ills that flesh is heir to, then clearly all the diseases of the foreign body politic were attributed to the action of the Administration. First, however, Sir William Harcourt entered into a forcible justification of Party Opposition, and plumed the Liberal Party for its services in the past, and its determined antagonism to each step taken by the present Ministry. Told by the Ministerial press that his charges were but a rehash of old arguments, Sir William Harcourt may be said to have compressed his two speeches into the smallest compass on the night the Liverpool Reform Club did him the honour to entertain him at a banquet, presided over by the accomplished Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Mr. E. R. Russell. We quote the epigrammatic sentences in question which "Historicus" rolled forth in his bantering post-prandial speech on Monday night:—

If we happen to have said from the first that the Treaty of Berlin would settle nothing—and it has settled nothing; if we have predicted that Eastern Roumelia would produce a delusion—and it is a delusion—(applause); if we have affirmed that Cyprus would be good for nothing—and it is good for nothing—(applause); if we have said that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a sham—and it is a sham; if we predicted that to send an Envoy to Cabul would produce disaster—and that disaster has occurred—how can we help saying the same thing? (Cheers.) The logic of facts and the obstinacy of events impose upon us a consistent monotony (loud applause). No doubt her Majesty's Ministers are not doomed to the same hard fate (Cheers). They can indulge in a variety of style and a diversity of action which is always interesting and sometimes surprising (Cheers). If you want a variation on Lord Salisbury at the Conference at Constantinople, you will find it in Lord Salisbury at the Congress of Berlin (Cheers). No one has practised with greater success the art of expounding opposite opinions (Laughter).

Age cannot wither
Nor custom stale his infinite variety.

Agricultural depression continues to be the favourite text with the majority of speakers. Lord Walsingham, presiding at the Wayland Agricultural Society's dinner on the 1st inst., could suggest no remedy more efficacious than patience; but Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., being at the Brockley Agricultural Society's feast the same evening, boldly recommended a return to the exploded system of "protection." The Right Hon. the Speaker (whose philanthropic efforts to settle the land question on an amicable basis are widely known), on the other hand, in presenting the prizes at the Cottagers' Show at Glynde, on the 2nd inst., was disposed to look to the sun for relief; but on Saturday the right hon. gentleman returned his gaze to mother earth, and dropped the practical hint at the Glynde Harvest Home that "the only way to meet the depression is for landlords, tenants, and labourers to pull heartily together." On the same engrossing subject Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Mr. Walter also mainly spoke on Tuesday at Maidenhead, but said nothing worth repeating. Attention, however, should be drawn to the views on land tenure reform expressed by an enlightened working man of much political experience, Mr. George Howell, who on Tuesday evening read a comprehensive paper to the National Liberal League in their rooms in Buckingham-street, Strand. Lord Randolph Churchill on Tuesday boldly advocated at Woodstock changes in our "antique agricultural system."

The Zulu War has, happily, closed with the capture of King Cetewayo; but our entanglements in South Africa continue to be reverted to in public speeches. There may be a division of opinion as to the advisability of officers taking advantage of demonstrations in their honour to enter into a zealous defence of the political conduct of Sir Bartle Frere. The example set by General Sir Evelyn Wood in this respect was quickly followed by Colonel Redvers Buller and Colonel Pearson; but it may be noted that Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P., in addressing the Willenhall Conservative Association on the 2nd inst. as a firm supporter of Lord Beaconsfield, explicitly questioned the wisdom of Sir Bartle Frere's precipitate action, and condemned the war, which the Government had formally disapproved.

From Ireland we have had tidings—on the one hand, the use of violent language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace at the Sunday tenant-right meetings, which had on Sunday last so largely increased in number that there was one at Cork, addressed by Mr. Parnell, another in Mayo, a third in Galway, another in Sligo, and yet another in Maryborough, Queen's County; and on the other hand the reports of movements of troops to repress agrarian outrages. The Cork meeting, it should be remarked, was the more noticeable as Mr. Shaw joined Mr. Parnell, and recommended an extension of the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Act, and the application thereto of the surplus funds of the Irish Church.

Of Conservative meetings the most prominent took place on Monday, when Colonel Burnaby wooed his Birmingham friends afresh, and Colonel Shute defended the Ministry with soldierly vigour at Brighton.

Mr. Adam sent an encouraging note to the Chester Liberals on Monday; and on Saturday Mr. Rylands and others addressed a Liberal meeting at Nelson.



STREET IN THE BAZAAR AT CABUL.—SEE PAGE 330.



THE DAK IN AFGHANISTAN.—SEE PAGE 330.

COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.

Her Majesty the Queen lately received this gallant officer, with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, as her visitors at Balmoral Castle, and invested each of them with the Victoria Cross for their acts of personal valour in the Zulu War. The country neighbours and old friends of Colonel Buller in Devonshire last week entertained him with a "welcome home" banquet at Exeter, and it is their intention to present him with a piece of plate. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the banquet, and among the company were the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Portsmouth, Sir T. Dyke Acland, M.P., Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Colonel Drewe, of The Grange, Broadhembury, and the Mayor of Exeter. Colonel Redvers Henry Buller, of Downes, near Crediton, is eldest surviving son of the late James Wentworth Buller, Esq., formerly M.P. for Exeter and for North Devon, who died in 1865, and who was highly esteemed as a country gentleman and magistrate. His mother was a daughter of the late Lord Molyneux Howard. He served with the second battalion of the 60th Rifles through the campaign in China in 1860, for which he obtained a medal with two clasps; in 1870, he served in the Red River expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the first battalion of the same regiment. He next accompanied that commander to the Ashantee War, in 1873, being on the staff as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and head of the Intelligence Department. He was slightly wounded in the fight at Ordahsu. He was several times mentioned in despatches, obtained the war medal with clasps, and was rewarded by promotion to the brevet rank of Major, and by the Companionship of the Bath. His recent services in the Zulu War must be fresh in recollection; he was there in command of a force of colonial volunteer cavalry, "Frontier Light Horse," and some mounted infantry, with native troops, attached to the force of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, entering Zululand from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, and they afterwards joined the army of Lord Chelmsford for the final advance on Ulundi. The following extract from the *London Gazette* specifies the particular action for which he has received the Victoria Cross:—"Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers H. Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles.—For his gallant conduct at the retreat at Inhlobane, on March 28, 1879, in having assisted, whilst hotly pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, and carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear guard. Also for having on the same date, and under the same circumstances, conveyed Lieutenant C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him, to a place of safety. Later on, Colonel Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him."

The portrait of Colonel Buller is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of Old Bond-street.

Major Chard, V.C., who so gallantly distinguished himself at Rorke's Drift, arrived at Portsmouth on the 2nd inst., in the transport *Egypt*, from the Cape. On the following day at Taunton he met with an enthusiastic reception at the station. An address was presented to him by the Mayor expressive of their admiration of his bravery. Major Chard, in reply, said so many gallant deeds had been performed since the affair at Rorke's Drift that he was glad to find that what happened in January last had not been forgotten, as well it might be. He would prize the address that had been presented to him as long he lived. Major Chard then drove through the town to North Curry on a visit to his brother-in-law, Major Barret. There were great rejoicings in North Curry, a congratulatory address being presented by the Vicar, and the place being elaborately decorated. There was a display of fireworks in the evening. Major Chard, V.C., has received the Royal command to proceed to Balmoral in order to receive the congratulations of the Queen.—Brigadier-General Pearson, the gallant defender of Ekowe, was presented on Monday, at Yeovil, with a sword of honour by his admirers in his native county. In acknowledging the gift he spoke warmly of Lord Chelmsford as a military commander, and his belief that Sir Bartle Frere's policy was a sound one for South Africa; and he praised the self-denial and patriotism of the colonists of Natal.—The arrangements for the Essex county reception of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., on the 14th inst., are making rapid progress. The sword of honour bought by public subscription will be presented to Sir Evelyn on a platform to be erected in front of the Shirehall at Chelmsford. The company at the ball in the evening promises to be a brilliant one.—Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield on Tuesday at his Lordship's residence in Downing-street.—Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., K.C.B., lately commanding the Afghan Expedition, has returned to England from India, and reported his arrival at the India Office.—Tuesday's *Gazette* announces her Majesty's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Walter Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous gallantry at Futtehabad on April 2 last. [Lieutenant Hamilton was killed while resisting the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul. We gave his portrait last week.]—The *Standard* states that orders have been given for the immediate return to India of all officers now home on leave from regiments detailed for service on the frontier, excepting such officers as may be unfit for active service on account of ill-health.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has addressed a circular letter to his tenants on the subject of the present agricultural distress, in which he states that he regards the system of making 10 per cent return to tenants as unsatisfactory in many respects. If he thought the present state of things would be permanent he would readjust his rentals; but, believing the depression to be temporary, he has decided to return at the Michaelmas rent audit 15 per cent of the rent of arable and 7 per cent on grass lands. Similar returns will be made for the two next years. Mr. Alsopp, M.P., feeling that relief granted to tenant farmers in respect of rent, if it is to be of any real service, must be considerable, and extended over several years, if not made permanent, and believing that owing to the disastrous state of the weather all new corn brought to market for some time to come will be in such bad condition as to materially affect the price, has informed his tenants that the payment of rent falling due on Sept. 29, and usually paid in December, will be deferred, till March 25, 1880. Taking into account the depression in agriculture, caused mainly by a succession of bad harvests, Mr. Alsopp proposes to allow his tenants 25 per cent on their rentals for the next three years, to be expended in lime, bones, linseed or cotton cake; and, further, if the country be not blessed with more favourable harvests and times, he suggests that his farms be revalued on a basis consistent with the state of the farming interests at the end of the three years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a miserable apology for a summer, we seem likely to have a magnificent autumn; and the Newmarket Second October Meeting began on Monday under the most favourable auspices as regards weather. The programme for the first day was not a particularly strong one; and backers generally, though they began well, had a bad time of it. The Second October Nursery Stakes fell to Lord Rosebery by the aid of Cipolata (7 st. 1 lb.), and everyone was glad to see the "primrose, rose hoops" in front again, for they have been terribly out of form all through this season. This victory was only the forerunner of a far more important one for Lord Rosebery, as Camorra, a beautifully bred filly by Rosicrucian—Modena, carried off the Clearwell Stakes. The finish was a very good one, as Geraldine and MacGeorge were only a neck and a head respectively behind Camorra; still, as they have both won good races and nine others were unplaced, the performance is a very fair one. Dolly Pentreath represented Lord Falmouth, but she was virtually unbacked, and the two-year-olds that have carried the famous magpie jacket this season are altogether unworthy of their illustrious predecessors. The Ditton Stakes was selected for the debut of Grace Cup, by The Duke—Noyau, and, therefore, half-sister to the flying Philippine. She is a grand-looking filly, with immense length and power, and gives promise of taking very high honours on the turf. Though Glenrondal beat Mask easily enough in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, the latter had evidently improved so much in condition since then that odds were laid upon him for the October Produce Stakes, while 3 to 1 was easily obtainable about the roaring brother to Prince Charlie. Backers were quite correct in their judgment, for Mask had the race in hand throughout, while Ambassadors also managed to beat Glenrondal.

The first race on Tuesday made us wonder more than ever how Charibert ever managed to win the Two Thousand. He had only Ryckerski and Glencairn to beat over an easy mile and a quarter, yet his roaring has grown so much worse that the moment he touched the hill he was utterly helpless, and Mr. Bowes' very moderate colt disposed of Glencairn with very little trouble. Innocent ran right away with the Burwell Stakes, and as Gil Blas, who was second, has won some really good races, Count Lagrange's colt is evidently quite in the first class. No one paid much attention to the Apprentices' Plate, which enabled Rawlinson to score his first winning mount on old Paramatta, as all attention was now concentrated on the Cesarewitch. There was little change in the betting towards the close, though Adamite (6 st. 7 lb.) became in stronger demand than ever, and actually started at 100 to 30, while Bay Archer (7 st. 2 lb.) passed Westbourne (7 st.) in the quotations. A capital start was effected at the first attempt, and there was little to choose between the lot for some strides; but when they had fairly settled down into their places Bay Archer held a slight lead of The Bear, Adamite, Iron Duke, Quits, Thurio, and Alpha, who raced away all in a cluster in front of the middle lot, which was made up of Breadfinder, Westbourne, and Dresden China, clear of Topaz, Barde, and Chippendale, whilst the whippers in of the party comprised the heavy weights, Isonomy, Advance, Prince George, Parole, and Chocolate. In coming through the Ditch gap, Bay Archer resigned his pride of place to the favourite, and the pair came on followed by Quits, The Bear, and Dresden China, next to whom succeeded Alpha, Iron Duke, and Thurio, the last named just clear of Jagellon, Westbourne, Breadfinder, Topaz, Discord, Sunburn, and Chippendale, while Isonomy, with Parole and Chocolate, had also improved their positions. Coming across the flat, the pace began to tell upon many of the competitors, and the field assumed straggling proportions. To the dismay of the talent, Collins was observed to be hard at work on Adamite in approaching the T.Y.O. winning-post, and by the time that landmark was reached he was hopelessly beaten. Upon his retirement, Iron Duke was left momentarily in command; but he soon resigned to Chippendale, the two coming on followed by Bay Archer, Dresden China, and Westbourne, with Jagellon and Isonomy at the head of the others, of whom Discord and Sunburn were well up on the extreme left. Coming over Bushes Hill Iron Duke was done with, and Chippendale's nearest attendants became Dresden China and Bay Archer, clear of Mr. Gretton's pair, Jagellon and Adamite, while next came Iron Duke, Parole, Discord, and Sunburn, with Rhidorroch, Advance, and Breadfinder in front of the others. Down the hill Dresden China gradually drew up to Chippendale, and the pair were followed into the dip by Isonomy and Westbourne, Jagellon and Bay Archer. Of these the first named lost his place by being somewhat interfered with by his stable companion in the endeavour of the latter to get an opening. As they commenced the ascent for home Westbourne managed to make a way for himself, and, splitting Dresden China from Chippendale, disposed of the former cleverly enough; but though he made a fine effort, and was rapidly catching the leader, he could not quite get up, and eventually suffered defeat by a length and a half. A length separated the second and third, and then a length away came Isonomy, who was placed fourth by the judge. Jagellon was fifth, Bay Archer sixth, Adamite seventh, Iron Duke eighth, Rhidorroch ninth, Breadfinder and Parole next, a long way in front of Quits, The Bear, and Thurio, and the last lot was composed of Prince George, Chesterton, Exmouth, Barley Sugar, and Barde. The result makes it apparent that Chippendale's form with Silvio at Ascot was not very far wrong after all, yet, but for the collision between Mr. Gretton's pair and Dresden China, it appears more than probable that Westbourne would have won. Still, the honours of the race fairly rest with Isonomy, who carried his crushing burden of 9 st. 10 lb. into fourth place, and, but for the mêlée to which we have referred, might have been nearer still. As it is, his performance is one of the best, if not the best, in the history of handicapping, and will never be forgotten. Dresden China beat her stable companion Adamite by some distance, and Bay Archer ran prominently; but Parole and Discord were never really dangerous. The remaining races were of little importance.

Lord Anglesey won the Middle Park Plate on Wednesday with Beadesert; Mr. A. O. Barclay's Grace Cup being second, and Count Lagrange's Dora third. The betting was 65 to 40 against Beadesert, and 100 to 12 against Grace Cup. Mr. Beddington won the Post Sweepstakes with Brother to Ersilia, Mr. C. Bush the Ditch Mile Nursery with Belfry, Mr. J. Gretton the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate with Moonstone, Count Lagrange the Select Stakes with Rayon d'Or, Prince Soltikoff the Sweepstakes with Orchid, Lord Hartington the Flying Welter Handicap with Merrythought, and Mr. A. Egerton the Cambridgeshire Welter with Fiddlestring.

Some first-class performances were accomplished at the first autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club, which took place at Stamford-bridge on Saturday last. C. L. Lockton won the 100 Yards Challenge Cup and the 120 Yards Handicap, covering the former distance in 10 1-5 sec., and running the latter, both in his trial-heat and the final, in 12 sec. exactly. C. Hazen-Wood beat two minutes for the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, and H. D. Thomas ran a full mile just inside 4 min. 30 sec., which is a wonderful improvement on anything that he has previously accomplished. There was a large attendance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Carver, whose extraordinary shooting-feats have excited so much interest at the Crystal Palace, now appears at the Canterbury Theatre.

The first Cabinet Council of the recess was held on Monday, when all the Ministers were present, with the exception of Viscount Sandon.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Whetham) gave an afternoon reception last Tuesday; and others are to be given on the 21st inst. and on Nov. 4.

A new riding-school, erected at the east end of the Royal Artillery Barracks, was yesterday week handed over by the Commissariat Department to the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Mr. Woolrych, who has been a metropolitan police magistrate since 1861, last Wednesday, on the bench of the Westminster Police Court, announced his retirement.

In the third week of September 79,669 persons—more than the whole population of the City of London proper—were in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, being 3374 more than in 1878.

Two additional stations in connection with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were opened on Tuesday—one being at Shooter's-hill and the other at the back of the Brompton-road, near Knightsbridge.

The Corporation of the City have voted fifty guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo-road; and the Company of Ironmongers have voted ten guineas to the National Thrift Society.

Referring to his proposal to raise a fund for a memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill, the Lord Mayor writes to say that the response to his appeal has been most unfavourable, and that it is his intention to return the money to the subscribers.

In hearing a case in which a person was summoned for not sending his boy, twelve years of age, to school, the Lord Mayor spoke strongly of the law which compelled boys to go to school who could already read and write fairly, and who were thus prevented from earning a livelihood.

Kensington House, late the residence of Mr. Albert Grant was on Tuesday offered for sale by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The biddings began at £50,000, and went up to £179,000, but at this it was not sold, as it had not reached the reserved price, which was generally believed to be £200,000.

The Court of Common Council on Thursday week took the first step under the recent Act for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway, and directed that arrangements should be made for holding a conference between the railway companies interested and the governing bodies of the metropolis, in pursuance of the terms of the Act.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, Dr. Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City, reported the seizure during the past fortnight of four tons of diseased meat. By the usual monthly return of the Fishmongers Company, it appeared that nearly thirty-three tons of fish were seized and condemned by their officers in September.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the fourth week of September was 79,664, of whom 42,685 were in workhouses and 36,809 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3160, 3069, and 2067 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 717, of whom 542 were men, 149 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

In the centre of the watchmaking district of Clerkenwell a new building was opened on Wednesday by Sir Edmund Beckett, president of the British Horological Institute. The institution, to which Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been a liberal subscriber, provides a library and rooms for lectures and classes. Sir Edmund, in addressing the audience, deprecated the habit of overvaluing draughtsmanship and essay writing, and deplored that apprenticeship, the best form of technical education, had gone out of fashion.

The parochial authorities of Bethnal-green have issued notices calling the attention of the inhabitants to the necessity that exists, in order to avoid fever, for the proper cleansing of their dwellings. It is stated that in Mile-end, Stepney, and St. George's-in-the-East scarlet fever has broken out; and in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic the dealers in old clothes, of whom there are many in the district, have been warned that cast-off clothing is one of the most effective means of disseminating the disease.

The firework season at the Crystal Palace closed on Thursday week, when the display was for the benefit of Mr. C. T. Brock, the pyrotechnist. The weather being fine, there was a large gathering of spectators. An illumination of the Italian terrace, a representation of the Arc de Triomphe, and other things which Messrs. Brock and Co. have already made familiar to pleasure-seekers, formed the chief part of the programme. A special feature was a faithful reproduction in coloured fire of the likenesses of the First and Third Napoleons and the Prince Imperial. During the fireworks the band of the Grenadier Guards played on the terrace before the great transept.—The display was so successful that it was repeated last Thursday.

The twentieth election of inmates to the almshouses and the eleventh election of orphans to the orphan asylum, in connection with the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, took place on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel. For admission into the almshouses there were seven candidates, out of which two were elected; and for admission into the orphan asylum three candidates, out of which one was elected. The trustees and council of the Corporation earnestly urge upon the benevolent consideration of all parties, whether connected with the printing profession or not, the pressing necessities of the almshouse fund. The building at Wood-green consists of twenty-four suites of apartments, which are now all occupied; and as the scheme of the Corporation requires an allowance towards support to be made to each inmate, in order to meet that liability and the cost of maintaining the building, liberal subscriptions are greatly needed and urgently solicited.

Last week 2580 births and 1318 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 128, whereas the deaths were 83 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 61 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had slowly increased from 143 to 189 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 201 last week, but were 18 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 45 deaths: 36 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 2 from suffocation. The Society for Preventing Street Accidents states that during the week ending Oct. 4 7 persons were killed by vehicles in the London streets and 35 run over. In Greater London 3162 births and 1551 deaths were registered.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN, G.C.B.

The death of this military veteran, who was ninety years of age on June 18 last, has been recorded in our obituary. He lived to attain the highest rank in the Army, without having ever purchased a step of promotion, or ever solicited any rank or appointment; and he fought all through the Peninsula war and at Waterloo, without ever being wounded, though he had a horse killed under him at Waterloo. He was born in 1789, the son of Mr. Robert Rowan, of Garry, in the country of Antrim, and entered the Army at the age of fourteen. He served with the 52nd Regiment in Sicily in 1806-7; on the expedition to Sweden in 1808; in Portugal and Spain under Sir John Moore from August, 1808, to the embarkation of the army at Corunna; at the bombardment and capture of Flushing in 1809; in Portugal in 1811, including the action at Sabugal; in the Peninsula and south of France, from January, 1813, to the end of the war, including the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, attack on the entrenched camp at Vera during the passage of the Bidassoa river, attack on the fortified positions of La Rhune and Sarre during the passage of the River Nivelle; battle on passing the river Nive, and attack by the French on heights of Arcanguez; battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and intermediate affairs. He served also the campaign of 1815, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris, when he was appointed Commandant of the first arrondissement of that city. He was promoted to Brevet-Major for the battle of Orthes, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for services in the field. He was Civil and Military Secretary in Canada from 1823 to 1829, Commander of the Forces in the same Dominion from 1849 to 1855. He was appointed Colonel of the 19th Foot in 1854, and retained that position until 1861, in which year he was given the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 52nd. In 1856 he was created a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and was made a General in the Army in 1862, and Field Marshal in 1877. He married, in 1811, Martha, daughter of John Spong, Esq., of Mill Hall, Maidstone; but she died in 1874. He leaves no sons or daughters, but his nephew is General Rowan, C.B. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Medrington, of Bath, where Sir W. Rowan latterly resided.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER BREST.

Our Illustration, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Henry Pearson, R.N., of H.M.S. Assistance, shows the wreck of the steamship Brest, of Glasgow, on the rocks in Cadgwith Cove, near the Lizard Point, Cornwall. It was on Saturday, the 6th ult., that this vessel, which was an iron screw-steamer, built at Glasgow, 1874, and owned by Messrs. J. Burns and Co., of Glasgow, while on her voyage from Havre to Liverpool, going full speed in a fog, with foretopsail and fore and aft mainsails set, ran upon the rocks. The wind was fresh from the south-west. The ship struck with such force as to break away large masses of rock with her stem, and the noise of this blow was heard by the coastguard men on shore. A boat put off to render assistance, upon a blue light being shown on board, and the crew and passengers, thirty seamen, and a hundred and thirty passengers, mostly foreigners, except four missing, were brought on shore. The passengers were emigrants going to embark at Liverpool for America. The ship lay, a few days ago, with her port bulwarks partly under water, and with her deck exposed to view, as shown in Lieutenant Pearson's sketch. The master has been censured, and his certificate suspended, for negligent conduct.

SHEFFIELD BLIND INSTITUTION.

The new building in Manchester-road, Broomhill, Sheffield, erected by public subscription, at a cost of £15,000, for the educational and industrial training of blind young persons of both sexes, was opened on the 24th ult. A North of England Manufactory for the Blind was established in that town, about twenty years ago, by the late Miss Harrison, of Weston. The late Mr. Daniel Holy also left his personal property in trust for the application of the yearly income from it to an institution of this kind, the establishment of which he recommended to local benevolence. The project has now been carried into effect, Mr. S. Roberts and Mr. J. H. Barber having been the most zealous and devoted labourers in this cause, and the first-named gentleman a contributor of £1000.

The building, of which we give an Illustration, is intended for the accommodation, to begin with, of twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, but it is capable of accommodating about double that number. It is a substantial structure of stone. The principal entrance is in the centre of the front, and divides the building into two wings, that on the right for boys, and that on the left for girls. Each wing has its separate staircases and side entrances to distinct playgrounds. The ground floor is occupied by dining-room, 40 ft. by 20 ft.; school-room, 40 ft. by 20 ft.; work-rooms, 30 ft. by 20 ft.; lavatories, committee-room, matron's room, and the necessary kitchens, pantries, wash-house, &c. The chamber floor consists of bed-rooms, bath, and lavatory, and sick room to each wing, with a nurse's room common to both. The roof has attics for the servants. The grounds are about two acres in extent, mostly at the back of the buildings, and laid out as playgrounds. The building has been erected according to the designs of Messrs. Flockton and Gibbs, of Sheffield. Mr. J. H. Thorpe, of Leeds, has been the contractor.

The blind children admitted must not be under seven years of age; there will be a charge for their maintenance and education, but those in a position to need charitable aid will be taken for £7 per annum, and £10 above twelve years of age, if they belong to Sheffield, or £10 and £12 if they come from beyond that parish. Their clothing must be provided by their parents or friends, but the institution will afford their board, lodging, and washing. They will receive plain English instruction, equal to that given in the best National Schools, being taught to read by means of raised letters. Musical instruction will be given to those who show an aptitude for it, and they will learn trades for their support in after life. Mr. W. Wood, formerly master of the Blind Institution in Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park, is appointed Superintendent.

A PICNIC AT BURNHAM BEECHES.

That renowned piece of woodland scenery—twenty-five miles from London, an hour's walk from the Slough railway station—was "going, going," all but "gone," at the tap of the auctioneer's hammer last Midsummer Day, as the advertisement said, "for the erection of Superior Residences, other portions being suitable for smaller houses." Bless the builders' hearts! they won't leave a tree or a meadow in Old England by the end of the nineteenth century. Haven't they just made havoc of pretty Westcombe Park, from the east end of Blackheath-common towards Old Charlton? But the Burnham Beeches were saved by the liberality of the London City Corporation, prompted thereto by an accomplished writer of pleasant books about trees and ferns and rural delights, Mr. Francis George Heath, who addressed the public authorities with earnest letters of remonstrance. A

moderate sum was voted to purchase this "remnant of sylvan beauty," which will be a joy for ever—like the choice bits of Epping Forest—to so many of the London citizens and their families as may choose to make holiday there. We hope the free use of this wholesome boon to half-stilted metropolitan town-folk will be generally valued, and there shall be many a summer picnic, as shown in our Illustration, under the shade of the Burnham Beeches. And there shall not be wanting a gipsy fortune-teller for the amusement of the giddy young ladies, till they all become "sweet girl-graduates," much too wise and scientific for that sort of nonsense.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Campbell, H. E., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Campbell, James; Clerical Organising Secretary of the Church Temperance Society for the Diocese of Winchester and Salisbury. Chester, T. H.; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral. Curtis, Benjamin; Vicar of Alvingham-with-Cockerington St. Mary's. De Lough, Maurice T.; Archdeacon of Kildare. Fern, J. F.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester. Flynn, J. S.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the River Liffey, Dublin. Gedye, Nicholas Lower; Vicar of Fleet, Dorset. Gerard, James E.; Afternoon Lecturer in the Parish Church of Bradford. Green, Martin J.; Trebendary of Alton Borealis in Salisbury Cathedral. Green, William; Perpetual Curate of Chantry. Hibbs, Richard; Incumbent of Fivehead-cum-Twell for six months. Hughes, David; Chaplain of Sudbury Workhouse. Kennedy, William Stoddert; Vicar of St. Mary's, Leeds, and Chaplain of the Leeds Cemetery. Knight, Charles Frederick; Curate of Kirk Michael. Lanier, Walter Francis; Rector of Avington, Berks. Long, R.; Honorary Canon of Durham. Miller, Edward; Rector of Bucknell, Oxon. Otley, Henry Bickersteth; Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Ilkley, Yorkshire. Pearce, Percy Frederick John; Vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield. Phillips, Henry John; Vicar of Kingsbury Episcopi. Richardson, J.; Vicar of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry. Sayce, Henry; Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, and Assistant-Curate of St. Mary Magdalene with St. George the Martyr, Oxford. Smith, George; Vicar of St. Mark's, Dunhill-row. Wood, Richard Nicholson; Rector of Flax Bourton. Wright, Christopher N.; Vicar of Arkendale, Knaresborough.—*Guardian*.

Diocesan conferences have been held at Oxford and Lincoln.

On the 2nd inst. the Archbishop of York preached at St. Martin's, Scarborough, on the occasion of the opening of an extension just made of the west end of that church.

Lord George Hamilton distributed the prizes on Wednesday to the pupils of the Bolton Church of England Education Institute.

A large granite memorial cross (executed by Mr. Forsyth) has been erected over the remains of Sir William Hayter in Easthamstead churchyard.

Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., has given a piece of ground on the West Cliff, at Whitby, as a site for a new church; and has promised a subscription of £2000 to the building fund.

Clare Market Mission Chapel, near Clement's Inn, Strand, was reopened on Wednesday, after restoration principally by the Bishop of London's Fund. The preacher in the evening was the Rev. Henry White, of the Savoy Chapel.

The Countess Dowager of Mount Edgumbe laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Gunnislake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, on Tuesday week. Mr. Piers St. Aubyn has been selected as the architect of the new church, which is to be erected in the Early English style, at an estimated cost of £2000. It will be dedicated to St. Anne, and will accommodate 300 persons.

The Marquis of Londonderry last week opened a fancy fair in the Borough-hall, Stockton-on-Tees, in aid of the fund now being raised for the erection of a large and handsome church in the newly formed parish of St. Peter's. The Marchioness, Lady Aline Vane-Tempest, Mr. J. Dodds, M.P., and the Mayor also took part in the ceremony. It is estimated that the new building will cost about £5400.

After undergoing restoration, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the parish church of Halifax, one of the most interesting ecclesiastical fabrics in a county peculiarly rich in such structures, was reopened on Tuesday, the Archbishop of York being the preacher. At the various services throughout the week, the preachers included the Bishops of Ely, Carlisle, Manchester, Rochester, and Hereford.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., for East Devon, speaking at a dinner given on the occasion of a Church opening at Teignmouth, said that the real work of the Church was to gather people into its fold, and keep them there. When they looked with satisfaction on the material fabric, they must not forget the reproach laid at their doors that so large a proportion of the working men were not within the fold of the Church. To see this error righted the laity would have to assist the clergy.

The parish church of Solihull during the last eighteen months has undergone extensive repairs and alterations, including the removal of the west gallery, the refooring and reseating of the nave, and other improvements, at a cost of nearly £3000. At the opening services on the 30th ult., sermons were preached by the Bishop of Worcester and the Rev. Berdmore Compton. The offertories amounted to £479, increased by subsequent donations to £500. The large west window of the nave has been filled in with beautiful stained glass, representing a Jesse tree, by Mr. C. E. Kempe, of London, the gift of Mr. Thomas Lowe, an old parishioner.

Mr. Maxwell Ben-Oliel having issued a public appeal for funds to rebuild St. Patrick's iron church, at Earl's Court, the Bishop of London writes:—"I am sincerely sorry for any pecuniary loss which Mr. Ben-Oliel may have sustained, and am anxious to stay no contributions which may be benevolently given to compensate him; but it is right to state, as he has not done so, that the iron building called St. Patrick's was not a church, but merely a proprietary chapel belonging to Mr. Ben-Oliel himself, and that I have distinctly told him, as the two previous owners of the chapel, that I have no intention of consecrating, or of consenting to the assignment of a district to, any permanent church built on that site."

The Church Congress at Swansea was opened on Tuesday. In the morning there were services at the parish church and at the Church of Holy Trinity, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the preacher at the former and the Bishop of Winchester at the latter church. In the afternoon the president of the congress, the Bishop of St. David's, delivered the opening address at the Music-Hall. The Bishop spoke of the general scope and value of Church congresses, of the necessity to avoid the danger of making them the battle-ground of different classes of thought in the Church, and of the peculiar position of the Church of England in Wales, whose principal difficulties were, he said, the poverty of its endowments, the bi-lingual character of the country, and its geographical isolation. He took exception to Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Welsh were a nation of Nonconformists, and said that a somewhat larger acquaintance with the facts of the case would, in his opinion, have induced that distinguished person to state his case in a somewhat less trenchant manner. In one of the sections there was a discussion on the subject of higher and intermediate education in Wales; and in the evening the Bishop of Winchester opened, as president

of the Home Reunion Society, a discussion on the causes of and the remedy for Dissent. Among those who took part in the discussion were Canon Curteis, the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, Mr. Bussey Vivian, M.P., and Bishop Perry. Papers were read on Wednesday by Canon D. Melville and Mr. H. Birley, M.P., upon the maintenance of Voluntary Schools, and the best means of promoting religious education in them and in Board Schools. At another meeting the position of the Church in Wales was discussed, when there appeared to be a generally expressed opinion in favour of the clergy in Wales being acquainted with the Welsh as well as the English language.

The Marquis of Bute has, according to the *Western Mail*, completed and is about to publish the first translation into English of the Roman Breviary of the Catholic Church.—A new Roman Catholic chapel was opened on the 2nd inst. at Mountain Ash, by Bishop Hildley. The building, which will serve as a school and church, cost £1200, of which £250 was given by Lord Bute.

The autumnal session of the North Stafford Congregational Union was held on the 2nd inst. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, a discussion ensued on the policy of her Majesty's Government, especially in relation to Afghanistan and South Africa, and a resolution was carried embodying a vote of censure on such policy as opposed to the principles of Christianity and justice. There was a large attendance.

The autumnal meetings of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, continued during the greater part of the present week in Glasgow, were opened on Monday night by a public reception of the ministers and delegates in the Corporation galleries. The Union continued its sittings on Tuesday, when meetings in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society were held. On Wednesday the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, the president, gave an address on the use and abuse of confessions of faith by Christian churches. Deputations from other denominations and associations were afterwards received. A number of reports were adopted, and a motion was passed in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill. In the afternoon the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon delivered a sermon in St. Andrew's Hall to more than 3000 persons.—The bazaar held at Wolverhampton on behalf of the Baptist Chapel, during the two days it was open, realised over £700.

The anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., took the chair, and was supported by Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P. The total receipts were as follows:—Home, £126,169; foreign, £8970; total, £135,144—the expenditure being £159,920. The chairman, in the course of his address, said that there was never a time in the history of the society when there was more need of enlarged liberality and concentrated effort. He was thankful to say that the Wesleyans as a body could raise a large sum of money; but he believed that more could yet be done. In England and Scotland there were 377,612 members, and their subscriptions amounted to £104,000; but he did not see why they should not raise £500,000 yearly for the great missionary cause. In the Transvaal, which had been annexed, there was not a single missionary; and Japan was similarly situated. Some time ago he paid a visit to Australia and New Zealand, and was greatly pleased at the progress made in these places, where the missionaries were working hard. A number of addresses were delivered on mission work.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the following gentlemen have been selected for the vacant Scholarships at Pembroke College:—1. Mr. Harrower, from Aberdeen University; 2. Mr. Forty, Mathematical; 3. Mr. Lazarus, Manchester School; 4. Mr. Porter, Cheltenham College; 5. Mr. Evans, Shrewsbury School. Proxime accesserunt: Mr. Short, of Christ's Hospital, Classical; Mr. Ballantyne, of Bradfield College, Mathematical. The vacant Classical Postmasterships at Merton College have been awarded to Mr. E. W. Huntingford, of Winchester College, and Mr. J. C. Wright, of Manchester Grammar School.

The Exhibition in the University of Cambridge, founded by the London Company of Clothworkers, for proficiency in Physical Science, has been awarded to Mr. Bowman, of the Manchester Grammar School.

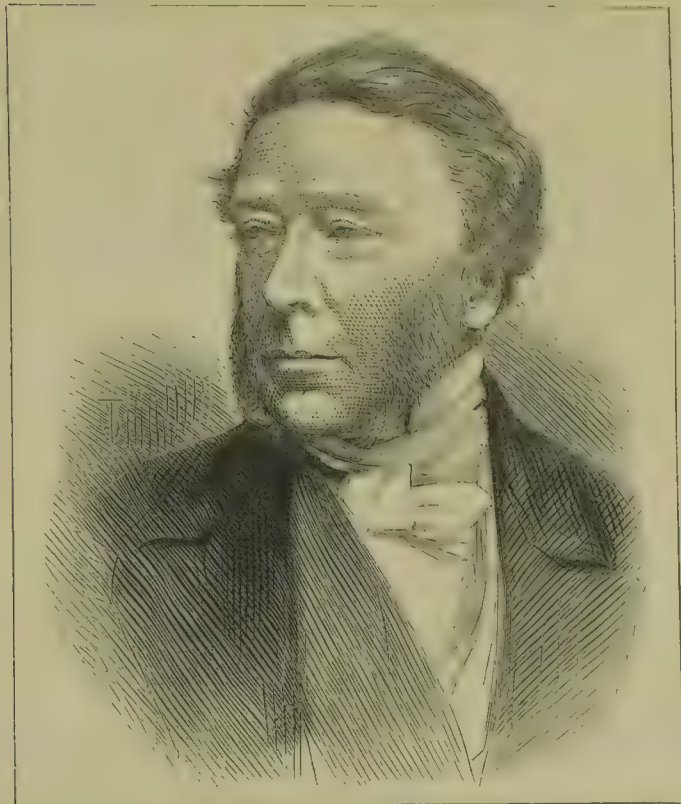
At a private meeting held in the University of Aberdeen on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, it was resolved that a memorial should be erected, in connection with the University, to Mr. Jenkyns, secretary to the Cabul Mission, who in his last letter expressed his strong attachment to his alma mater.

A well-attended meeting was held in the Townhall, Denbigh, on the 2nd inst., to consider what steps should be taken to render Jesus College, Oxford, more efficient, and to secure to the inhabitants of the Principality greater educational privileges in connection therewith. Mr. Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the county, occupied the chair; and among the speakers were the Mayor of Denbigh, the Dean of Bangor, Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. John Roberts, and Sir Robert Cunliffe. Six resolutions were submitted to the meeting affirming that Jesus College had for centuries been the national College of Wales, that the endowments had been given for the education of Welshmen, and that these endowments should not be diverted from the channels for which they were intended; that the Meyrick trust fund should be devoted by the Charity Commissioners to the creation of school exhibitions for Welsh boys; that the principalship be at the next vacancy reduced to £1000 per annum; that education at Jesus College be made cheaper; and that the University Commissioners help those Welsh students who enter University as "scholares non ascripti," that adwosens in the gift of the college be sold, and superior scholarships established for higher education of Welshmen; and that the honours, offices, and advantages of Jesus College should be offered to all natives of Wales without restriction; and that due regard should be paid to the words of the charter, "Ad pauperum et inopia afflictorum sublevationem." All the six resolutions submitted were carried with some unimportant verbal alterations.

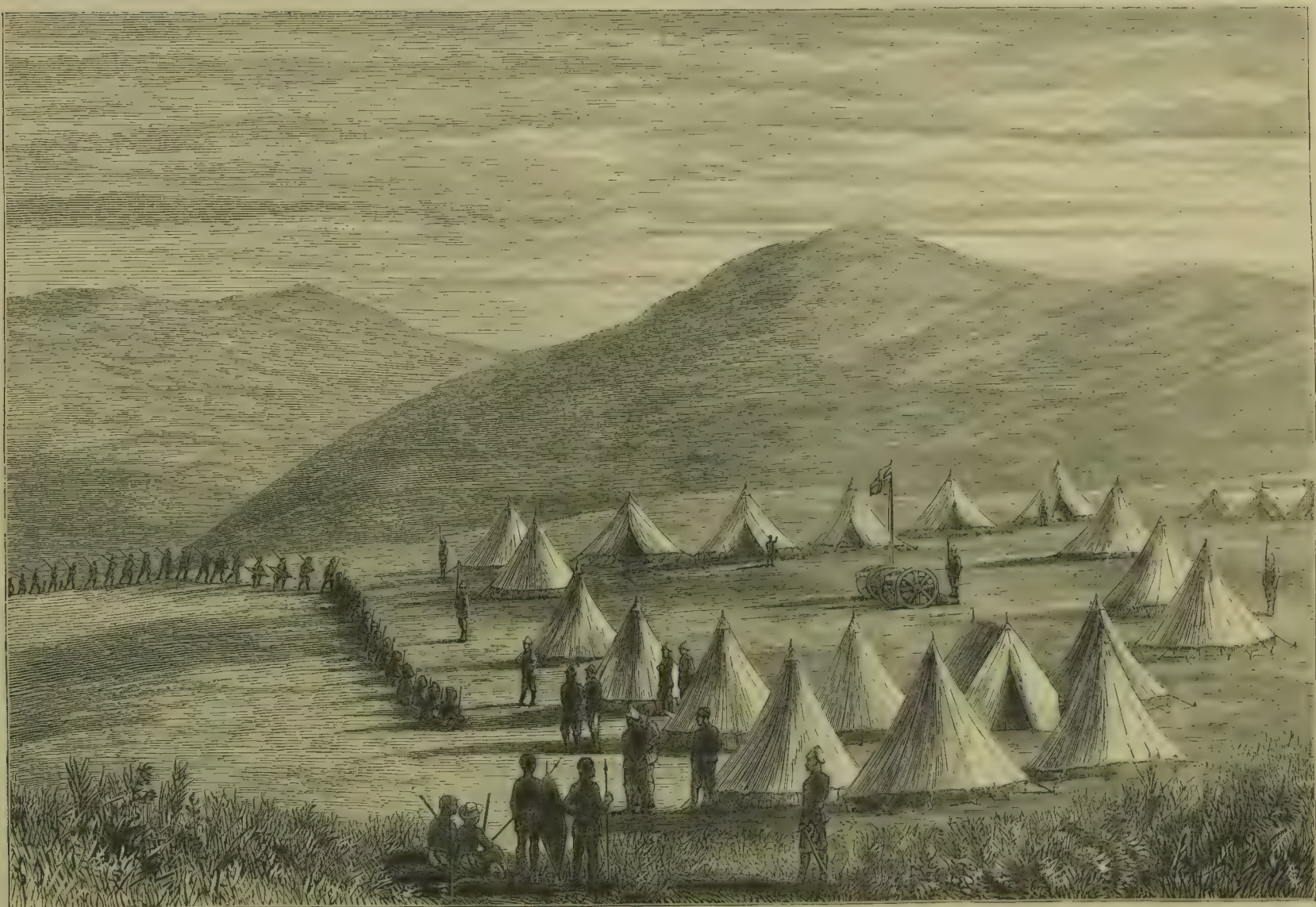
Professor Seeley yesterday week gave the opening lecture of the winter session of the evening classes at King's College. He chose for his subject "The Influence of Geological and Geographical Phenomena on the Progress of European Civilisation." In the course of an able address, he showed that the physical fact of the rise of the central region of Asia had influenced the migration of the plants, animals, and races of men inhabiting Europe, and geographical and climatic conditions had then modified their physical characteristics and habits of thought. Canon Barry, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, welcomed the large attendance of students on returning to their studies, reminding them that the usual service would be held in the chapel on Sunday, and reading a letter from an old student, who, in gratitude for the benefit he had derived from attending the classes, which had qualified him for being received as a partner in a commercial house with which he had been connected, sent a cheque for 25 guineas, to be devoted as prizes to the commercial section of those classes.



A PICNIC AT BURNHAM BEECHES.—SEE PAGE 335.



THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN, G.C.B.—SEE PAGE 335.



SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S CAMP AT ULUNDI: ZULUS COMING IN TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.—SEE PAGE 342.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT D. A. EAST.



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP BREST, NEAR LIZARD POINT, CORNWALL.
SEE PAGE 335.



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, MANCHESTER-ROAD, BROOMHILL, SHEFFIELD.
SEE PAGE 335.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Please Direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILK MERCER and LINENDRAPE, to
THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W.,
where the business was established in 1837.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of 1000 pieces of
Rich Coloured Gros Grain at 2s. 11d. per yard;
Also 500 Pieces of Pure Dye Black Silk,
Extra special value, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. yard.
Patterns post-free.

DRESS MATERIALS

FOR AUTUMN.
All-Wool Angoras, Cashmires, and Bege, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide).
Cashmere Merinos,
All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

250 FULL SIZE
BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,
richly Embroidered with Silk,
25s. and 27s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE OF 200 PIECES

FINE VIGOGNE-MERINOES,
in all the New Shades of Colour,
43 inches wide, 1s. 9d. per yard; usual price, 2s. 9d.

BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL THE NEW COLOURS.

RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS

In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassés.
The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALES OF CHEAP GOODS.

800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and
Popeline Velour at 1s. and 1s. 3d.;
formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard.
Several Thousand pieces
best French Percales, Calicoes, and Brilliants,
now selling at 4d. and 6d. per yard.

FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, Untrimmed from
and OTTER HATS and BONNETS. Trimmed from
in all Colours. 15s. 6d.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-
street, W.

JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.
sell all goods at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. PATTERNS
FREE to any part of the World.
ALL PARCELS CARRIAGE-PAID.

SERGES! SERGES!

WELSH, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SCOTCH.
Our stock of this ever useful, cheap, and fashionable material
is unequalled in quality and quantity by any house in the king-
dom. All the following are guaranteed Fast Dyes:—

27 in. WEST RIDING ..	6d.
27 in. "ROUGH AND READY" ..	7d.
27 in. "REAL VELVET" ..	9d.
27 in. "REAL VELVET" ..	9d.
ALL-WOOL ESTAMENE ..	12d.
ALL-WOOL EXTRA FINE ..	15d.
ALL-WOOL DEVONSHIRE ..	18d.
ALL-WOOL KENSINGTON ..	1s. 11d.

Patterns free.

FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES IN

FINE ART COLOURS.
These goods are made of the very best Long Wool, and we
hold a guarantee from the Manufacturer with regard to their
Washing qualities. They have the appearance of a fine Indian
Cashmere, and are especially suitable for Clinging Toilettes,
Afternoon Tea Gowns, or Robes de Chambre.

There are two qualities:
Quality No. 1, 30 inches wide, 1s. 11d. per yard.
No. 2, 27 inches wide, 1s. 6d.

POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.

These goods will be the rage of the coming season. They have
been specially made for us, and the lovely Patterns cannot be
obtained elsewhere.

The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:—"The Pompadour
Flannels, of which Messrs. J. Spence and Co., St. Paul's-church-
yard, have a choice assortment of patterns and colours, will be
very much worn during the autumn and winter months for
ladies' morning robes and for pinfibre dresses for young ladies
and children. They may be had in rich, dark, and black grounds,
the pretty little floral patterns being very attractive." These
flannels measure 20 inches in width. The price is 2s. 11d. per
yard. Patterns free.

KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH.

This is a new Cloth, specially made for us, and will be a
great success.
It defies the hardest wear, and comprises a black and ten
good dark shades.
27 in. wide, price 1s. 4d.
Patterns post-free.

NEW POMPADOURS for POLONAISES

and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
These goods are all decided novelties, and are even more varied
than our well-known Pompadour Cambrics, which were so
fashionable in the Spring and Summer Season.
The prices vary according to quality; but all classes will find
something to meet their requirements.
Prices from 10d. to 1s. 11d.
Patterns post-free.

THE DRESS OF the FUTURE.

AUTUMN and WINTER FASHIONS.
SPENCE'S VELVETEENS (REGISTERED),
CORDUROY, PLAIN and POMPADOUR,
in all Lovely Colours.
ST. PAUL'S VELVETEENS.
LOUIS VELVETEEN. } At reduced
LINDEN OZONID VELVETEEN. } prices.
ERECT PILE VELVETEENS.
CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
BROCHE CORDUROY VELVETEENS.
POMPADOUR VELVETEENS.

FIRST AUTUMN DELIVERY.—Ladies should at once write for
Patterns to inspect these Novelties.

Prices in Black, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.
Prices in All Colours, 1s. 11d. to 5s. 11d.
Press Notice.—The Velveteens sold by Messrs. Spence, St.
Paul's-churchyard, at 1s. 11d., are very good for so low a price.
They are soft velveteens with a thick pile, and soft velveteens
always were the best.—See the "Queen," "Young Ladies'
Journal," "Morning Post," "Court Journal," &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this opportunity of stating that we have prepared for
the present season a beautifully ILLUSTRATED and
elaborately designed CATALOGUE, which, besides containing
a complete Price List of Goods, contains also a sketch of "St.
Paul's Cathedral," expressly written for us by that talented
writer, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which of itself is sufficient
to stamp the book with no ordinary interest and value.

J. S. and Co. beg to call special attention to the increased
facilities given to their Country Patrons by sending PARCELS
CARRIAGE-PAID to the nearest Railway station. This NEW
ARRANGEMENT will enable Customers to make selections
from our Autumn and Winter Novelties without paying a
personal visit to London or incurring the cost of carriage (a most
important item with many residents in the country), and we can
confidently assert (ours being a Wholesale as well as Retail
trade) that our prices will be found considerably below any
Retail drapers. Our NEW CATALOGUE, containing a full
price list, will be found invaluable.
New Fashion-Book and Catalogue post-free, containing sketch
by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.
ALL PARCELS SENT CARRIAGE-PAID.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
76, 77, 78, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.—Scarborough

Two- & Three Serges. Price 7d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN
HOOPER, No. 52, Oxford-street, W.

POMPADOUR NOVELTIES in Velvet,

Silk, and Wool, now used in combination with Cashmires.
Foul-Twills, Serges, Silks, &c. Patterns and parcels carriage
paid.—T. VENABLE and SONS, Whitechapel, E., House Furnishers
and General Drapers.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY

WATERPROOF TWELVE CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and
JACKETS in every shade of colour, and some are supplied
with the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-
street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices on application.

AUTUMN TASTE, OR FASHIONS FOR

MESSRS. JAY have received from Paris
some beautiful specimens of French art in ingenuity in
a variety of Mantles and Costumes, greatly diversified in style,
textures, and materials. Drawings free.
JAYS, REGENT-STREET.

NEW BLACK AUTUMN and WINTER

TEXTURES.—The very low price of all kinds of wool
has induced both French and English "Fashionists" to concentrate
largely in manufacturing ingenious novelties for the autumn
and winter seasons. Messrs. Jay have an excellent selection of
these textile fabrics at very reasonable prices. Patterns on
application, sent free by post.
JAYS, REGENT-STREET.

AUTUMN FASHIONS in MILLINERY.

Messrs. JAY have received an importation of the
most elegant MILLINERY, in every class and design, which
the authors and patrons of French Fashions have produced and
accepted for the current season.

JAYS,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The

most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous
of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's
Eureka. 30s., 40s., 45s. half dozen.—41, Foultry.

HENRY MILWARD and SONS'

EXTRA QUALITY

NEEDLES,

as made for the Magazines du Bon Marché, Paris.

EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.

May be obtained from all Drapers.

or a sample hundred sent by post for 16 stamps.

WASHFORD MILLS, REDDITCH.

ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

GEO. REES.—CHEAP ENGRAVINGS.

Six first-class Steel Engravings for 21s.
By Turner, Landseer, Wilkie, and Courboul.
Average size, 28 in. by 22 in.

GEO. REES.—CHEAP CHROMOS.

Four splendid Chromos for 21s.
Published at 41 guineas.
Some of Dickett Foster's best productions.

GEO. REES.—CHEAP OEOGRAPHS.

Eight beautiful Oeographs for 21s.
Landscapes, Historical, and Topographical.
115, Strand; 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored

by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which
it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it
causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and
effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no
equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testi-
monials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and
10s. 6d., of all Drapers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS,
2, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, B.C.
London; Pfand and Meyer, 37, Boulevard des Strasbourg, Paris;
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Loges Charlot, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,
10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great
Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMS (Sweet

Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to
40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable
for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle.
Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," and you will find it restores to
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not disordered. Ask
any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 433, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

It is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from
a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey,
soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly
harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C.
GALLUP, 433, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty
years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White
and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant
Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious
and acid compounds, which give a temporary
whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the
enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE SKIN.—To give it smoothness,

sweetness, and lustrous elegance use the ALBION MILK
and SULPHUR SOAP. "The materials are choice."—Lancet.
"It is the most elegant and delicate preparation for the skin
that I know."—James Starling, Surgeon of St. John's Hospital,
London. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—THE ALBION
SANATORY SOAP CO., 62, Oxford-street, London.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless Liquid Dentifrice.

It is the most perfect and most fragrant tooth-powder. It is
clean, and preserves the teeth in a supple and healthy condition.
It is a liquid, and is used by brushing the teeth with it, removing
all Tartar and Stain from the Teeth, completely arresting the
progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already
become discoloured. It is a very strong and penetrating
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THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND: THE 1ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS ON THE MARCH HOMEWARDS.—SEE PAGE 342.

Extra Supplement.

AT BAY!

Our Extra Supplement is a fine picture of animal life. The tawny tyrant of the jungle has turned on the hunters with a fierce purpose of revenge, which can only be stopped by a well-aimed rifle bullet within the next thirty seconds of this critical time. Mr. Goddard has produced a lifelike portraiture of the magnificent Indian tiger. It is not every man among us here, let alone the women, who would much care to see that splendid but terrific beast in such a perilous mood without the barred cages of the Regent's Park Zoological Society. Everyone to his taste; if some people wish to be torn to pieces, or to run their chance of it, other people would rather not. The progress of civilisation in Asia, Africa, and America, whether or not it shall prevent mankind from making wild beasts of themselves, is likely to put an end to various races of mighty destructive brutes. It is probable enough that, in the twentieth century of our era, tigers and lions will only be preserved in scientific collections. India will then be delivered from a fearful pest. There is a famous man-eater lately sent to our Gardens by his Vice-regal Majesty Lord Lytton. Hundreds of human lives, "and also much cattle," are devoured by these ferocious beauties in every twelvemonth.

THE ZULU WAR.

The end of this unhappy business, which does not seem to have given satisfaction to the South African colonists, while it has entailed heavy burdens upon the English tax-payer, was recorded two or three weeks ago. Several of the remaining illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist, and by Lieutenant D. A. East, who was engaged in the pursuit of Cetewayo, are presented in this Number of our Journal. They comprise a view of a kraal at which the Zulu King slept, in his flight of many days to the north-eastern forest region; the finding of some of his chattels, with ammunition stores, in a rock-cut recess; and the reception of a number of Zulu warriors in Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp at Ulundi, where they gave up their arms. Two scenes on the homeward march of our troops are shown in the other Engravings.

There is no further news of importance; but the deposed and captive Zulu King has been received at Capetown by Governor Sir Bartle Frere, and is lodged in the Castle there, with four of his wives and a little daughter. He is in pretty good health, and his appearance and manners, and some reported fragments of his talk with privileged visitors, have made a rather favourable impression of his mind and character.

Amidst the friendly demonstrations that are now taking place in this country, to welcome home with deserved praise and honour several distinguished soldiers lately employed in the Zulu War, there have been some incidental references to the political and moral aspects of that undertaking. This was to be remarked in the banquet at Exeter last week, in honour of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., and in the entertainment given on Monday, at Yeovil, to Brigadier-General Pearson, who commanded the garrison of Ekowe; as well as in Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's speech at Fishmongers' Hall, reported in our last. It may now be needful to remind the ordinary newspaper reader that the most eminent military leaders of a campaign are scarcely the persons who are most likely to have acquainted themselves with a long series of precedent transactions, which furnished the supposed *casus belli*. That knowledge upon which alone a correct judgment may be formed upon the question whether Sir Bartle Frere was justified in declaring war, and at once invading the Zulu kingdom, is to be obtained from a careful study of the abundant official correspondence, printed by order of Parliament. The personal observations of a gallant officer riding over the Border country, and sometimes talking with European settlers, cannot, therefore, be regarded as sufficient material for a decided opinion in favour of a course which has been disapproved by her Majesty's Government, and by the majority of the British people, after the publication of authentic documents.

Colonel Buller, for instance, declares with perfect truth that, shortly before the war began, he saw "along what was then our border, dozens of burnt-down and deserted farms;" and he was told, by a Dutchman who rode with him, how one farmer, named Beeston, had been compelled to leave by the Zulus driving away or killing his cattle, and threatening to take his life, and frightening his wife in his absence. But Colonel Buller was probably not aware that the land upon which those farms stood, which is the tract of Border country east of the Blood river, adjacent to the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, belonged to the Zulu kingdom; that it had been wrongfully taken from the Zulus by the Dutch Boers of the Transvaal Republic; that Cetewayo's claim for its restitution to his people had been constantly urged, during many years before, and countenanced by the British Government of Natal; that this territorial dispute had been referred, by mutual consent, to the arbitration of the English Commissioners of Inquiry appointed by Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; that these Commissioners, who were the Attorney-General of Natal, the Natal Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and the late Colonel Durnford, R.E., had determined, after a patient local investigation of the evidence, that the Zulus were in the right, and that the land, a valuable tract of eighty by sixty miles, was the lawful property of their nation. It has, in fact, been formally surrendered to the Zulus by Sir Bartle Frere's own decree, accompanying, as if in mockery, the ultimatum which he put forward last December to herald the declaration of war. Colonel Buller must necessarily have been unacquainted with the above-mentioned facts, when he rode over the country; seeing that it pleased Sir Bartle Frere to withhold publication of the Natal Commissioners' inquest and award, supported by Sir Henry Bulwer's earnest, honest, and just recommendations, during many tedious and perilous months of last year, keeping Cetewayo and all the Zulus in gloomy suspense meanwhile about the fate of their country. With regard to the local outrages complained of, they occurred towards the end of 1877; they consisted of the destruction of houses and gardens, and sometimes of cattle, but without personal violence towards the European settlers. This was a rude and insolent method of enforcing the notices to quit, which had been repeatedly communicated to each of the Border farmers. We should be disposed to agree with Sir Henry Bulwer, who says, in his Memorandum of Nov. 18, 1878, "The Zulus have long looked upon themselves as aggrieved and injured with respect to this piece of territory, and some allowance must, I think, be made for them under all the circumstances of the case; but the King ought not to have taken the law into his own hands, even assuming the Zulu claim to be a good one; and he may fairly be called upon to make some compensation for the individual losses and damage."

There was, however, another tract of Border territory, north of the Pongolo, which has never been recognised by the British Government as a portion of Zululand, but to which the Zulu Kings had always laid claim since a period long

before the approach of European settlements. It was held by their neighbours, the Swazies, who made a doubtful cession of whatever title they had in it to the Transvaal Dutch Republic; and a number of German settlers, with a few English, obtained grants of land there. In that quarter, likewise, the Zulu Border chiefs resorted to a similar process of eviction, followed up by wilful destruction of property in farms and homesteads. This sort of misconduct, for which Cetewayo would not ultimately have refused to make an apology and to give substantial redress, but which was certainly prompted by a notion of territorial right, is all that could bear any resemblance to an invasion of the European colonies by the Zulus at any time previous to the war. "They did afterwards," as Colonel Buller says, "invade the part of the country I was in;" and he speaks with becoming horror and indignation, as every Englishman would do, of "the slaughter of men, women, and children" in Swaziland by the Zulu band of Umbelini's followers. It is impossible too greatly to deplore that outbreak of ferocity, though no British subjects were among its victims; but, far from being regarded as a cause of our war against Cetewayo, it seems more like an incidental effect of the policy adopted towards that ruler, who had preserved peace so long as he confided in the friendly purposes of the British Government. So late as Oct. 27 the Landdrost of Utrecht reports a message from Cetewayo, "that he was sorry to hear that many of the border farmers along the Blood river had trekked away, and that others contemplated leaving also, as he had never desired that the Boers should leave their farms, but that they should remain and live in friendly intercourse with the Zulus located on the opposite side of the river, so that when a calf strayed across the river from either side, it would be returned to its owner in a friendly way." He added, "that the white people ought to be satisfied with that portion of Zululand which they already possessed, and not claim or covet any more of his country." At the same date, Mr. Rudolph informed the Transvaal Government that Cetewayo had summoned Umbelini before him, being "very angry with Umbelini" for his attack on the Swazies, with whom the Zulu King was then "in treaty for rain." Cetewayo had actually pulled down, at the request of the Transvaal Government, a kraal built on the north side of the Pongolo for the residence of a chief appointed to keep order among his people there, notwithstanding that he did not renounce his old claim of territorial sovereignty. Sir Henry Bulwer wished to have this claim also referred to a commission of inquiry; but Sir Bartle Frere, without such investigation, decreed that the Zulus should not have the land.

It was not to be expected that soldiers called to guard the frontier should be enabled to appreciate these circumstances, which were referred to the political administrators of the Colonies, in their relations with the Zulu Kingdom. Colonel Buller's statements are perfectly correct, as we believe, in point of fact, but his inferences from what he saw and heard must appear very questionable. The traces of savage warfare in Swaziland were very shocking, but there was no ground for apprehending "such an invasion as that to be carried into Natal." In the entire history of Natal as a British province, no Zulu invasion has ever been attempted or threatened; no colonist or settler in Natal has ever yet been molested or annoyed by any of the Zulus. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who should know best, has invariably denied that there was any danger of a Zulu attack on that side.

These questions, it may be said, have become matters of merely historical interest, since the Zulu kingdom is now disarmed, overthrown, and to be divided into a dozen petty districts under dependent native chieftains. But the affairs of South Africa appear to be more unsettled than ever. The British army is withdrawn, and untold millions of money will have to be paid by England; while the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal are not at all more inclined than they were to accept Confederation and to provide for their own defences. Two or three millions of the native race, with their old institutions of hereditary chieftainship, polygamy, and heathen superstition, not yet repressed by the power of "our civilisation," stand their ground in face of the broken-down policy of a South African Empire. The ability of Sir Garnet Wolseley is doubtless equal to the task of organising a good military administration, and much reliance may be placed on his sense of equity, as well as on his tact and prudence. We shall hope the best for the future, but will not forget or slur over the all but ruinous mistakes of the recent past.

The ceremony of proclaiming the national Eisteddfod of 1880 took place at Bangor yesterday week.

A public subscription is being made among the gentry of the county of Kilkenny to raise a memorial in St. Canice's Cathedral to Lieutenant Pollock Hamilton, V.C., who was killed in the attack on the British Residency at Cabul. The Marquis of Ormonde, Sir James Langrishe, Bart., and Sir Charles Caffé Wheeler, Bart., have, with others, formed a committee for the purpose.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have raised an action in the Court of Session against the directors and managers of the bank for payment of £6,231,000 due by the defenders in October, 1878. The liquidators wish to have a ranking on the estates of the defenders. Mr. J. Stewart, late chairman of the directors, was examined on Monday in bankruptcy. Though he had been visited by severe legal consequences, he considered that he had not been in the slightest degree guilty of any moral wrong in connection with the failure of the bank, and that it was entirely in consequence of the misdeeds of others that he occupied the position he had been brought to.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the Army Reorganisation Committee, under the presidency of General Lord Airey, will shortly reassemble at the War Office. The committee is not expected to conclude its labours until the close of the year, as it finds the task it has to carry out of far greater magnitude than was at first supposed. The same paper states that the War Office will consider the advisability of issuing a general medal for South Africa when the present operations are brought to a peaceful conclusion; but as yet the subject has not been even mooted officially, and the announcements which some time since appeared stand no chance of obtaining confirmation for the present.

The first battalion of the 24th Regiment arrived from South Africa in the Egypt, transport, at Portsmouth, on the 2nd inst., and, after having been inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, marched to their quarters at Gosport, being received along the line of march with much enthusiasm. On crossing the ferry and landing at Gosport the Local Government Body presented an address of welcome, to which Colonel Glyn responded. In the evening the officers were the guests of the officers of the garrison, and there were some illuminations in the town in honour of the regiment's return. The Duke of Cambridge yesterday week again inspected the 24th and addressed the men. He referred to the gallant services of the regiment at Chillianwallah, Isandlana, and Rorke's Drift, and said he had such a high opinion of the efficiency of the men that he should be prepared to go anywhere with them on active service.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

Various causes have been unfavourable to the exhibition of the Photographic Society for the current year, which opened on Monday last at the Old Water-Colour Society's Gallery, in Pall-mall East, the private view and evening soirée having taken place on the Saturday preceding. Most potent among these causes has been the extraordinary dulness of the sky for many months, in consequence of which some only of the leading contributors of former years have been able to prepare works for exhibition at the last moment. We are told that part of the planet Jupiter is obscured at this moment by a remarkable red spot; but the astronomers of Jupiter must have discovered that an equally singular spot, varying in hue from a dirty brown to a dull leaden colour, has hung over the earth for a long time past, hiding from view that portion of the pigmy planet where England is unfortunately situated. Another reason why some of the customary exhibitors are absent, or not in force, probably is that many photographers are not yet familiar with the more rapid gelatine process lately introduced. When you can justly object to a photographer that he has exposed his plate some seconds too much or too little you may fairly expect him to do better next time; but when you tell him that his exposure has been too long or too short by a quarter of a second he may not unreasonably urge the difficulty of appreciating such fractional atoms of time. The value, however, of the increased celerity of these new methods for seizing a transient expression or gesture—for everything that has life or movement—can scarcely be overestimated.

But we had already seen what may be done by the "instantaneous process" properly so called. And, again, Colonel Stuart Wortley astonishes the visitor, and affords delight to the marine painter in his series of coast scenes in Scilly and elsewhere, wherein the passing clouds in splendid compositions of various aerial strata, the march and welter of twinkling waves, and breakers dashing themselves among rocks, and even the flying scud are caught and fixed for ever. In other studies from the Scotch firths and coast (28) by Messrs. Valentine there are effects of reflections on the sea which might scarcely be credited in a picture. A small photograph by A. Donald, called "The Trout's Retreat" (148), with an added sky, is also strikingly expressive of wind in the sway of the foliage and the drift of the luminous clouds. The value of the rapid process, by means of a small negative, enlarged in the printing, for rendering animals, is also well shown by T. J. Dixon, among others, in studies (at the head of the room) of a grand old lion and lioness—though the enlargements are obviously "touched up." The necessity, again, of a process, instantaneous or nearly so, for "taking" children is no less obvious—for are they not restless little animals? Stimulated, probably, by the success of Mr. Faulkner, several contributors have sent frames of photographs of children only—notably Messrs. W. E. Debenham (105 and 127), W. J. Byrne (90 and 91), and E. Greaves (237), in which frames some of the little darlings are quite sculptural in their beauty. The children by Mr. Debenham are especially charming in pose and grouping, and as photographs they are technically perfect. Yet Mr. Faulkner is scarcely rivalled on the larger scale of his vignette heads called "Studies of Expression" (114), and the children of the Prince of Wales (113) which, reproduced by the autotype process, resemble drawings in red chalk. Apropos of the autotype, the company exhibit specimens of its excellent process, including some examples of the success lately attained in reproducing monochrome studies by artists or pictures through the medium of a monochrome drawing prepared by the artist himself—see, for instance, "Studies from Nature," by R. Elmore, R.A. (340). There seems, however, something left to desire in the rather rough and not pleasantly toned "Enamel Photographs" by the company at the end of the room—i.e., photographs burnt in on porcelain and earthenware. This application of photography may, nevertheless, prove acceptable for decorative purposes to manufacturers, if not to the more artistically educated portion of the public.

We need hardly say that the bulk of the exhibition consists of landscape-work—prominent among it being the productions of Messrs. W. Bedford, Vernon Heath, the Woodbury Company, the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and others scarcely, if at all, inferior. The names of the contributors we have mentioned is sufficient guarantee of the high manipulative excellence of their exhibits, and it would be supererogatory to attempt to criticise this department in detail had we space to do so. The autotype enlargement of Stoke Pogis church (112), from a negative by Vernon Heath, is a *tour de force* as regards size, if a little hard—perhaps inevitably so from the nature of the subject. By its side is an equally large magnificent piece of woodland scenery, "Pain's Hill, Cobham," enlarged by the admirable process of the Woodbury Company from a negative by Captain G. H. Verney, which is remarkable for the breadth and true values of its gradations, combined with clearness. The School of Engineers of Chatham maintains their reputation in a series of beautiful views of Tintern Abbey, &c. (14 to 20). The merit of these views appears the more extraordinary when we consider that they are produced in the leisure of the Corps of Engineers, not by professionals. They reflect great credit on the teacher of the school, Lieutenant L. Darwin (son of the philosopher), the hon. sec. of this society. Among other works in this class deserving particular notice are W. J. Grant's views taken during the Dutch Arctic Expedition, 1878, F. G. Norton's views in Demerara, and a series of scenes in Armenia by Nikilin, a Russian photographer. We would also mention four or five tender little landscapes (245 to 247) by W. Huggins, taken on gelatine plates developed four weeks after exposure and printed by Willis's platinum process. To be able by this means to take a view and develop long after would evidently often be a great advantage in travel. Mr. W. Willis, jun., exhibits many samples of the process of printing we have just named—the "Platinotype," invented by him: a chemical novelty whereby some disadvantages of the processes of gold, and still more of silver, printing are obviated. The objections to platinum printing at present are that the tone is cold and the shadows a little opaque or smoky.

Returning to the figure-works, there are, of course, many exhibitors of portraits and studies besides those already named. As noteworthy for some novelty of aim we may mention the frame of "Studies taken on Dry Plates" (295), by H. S. Mendelsohn, which evince much artistic feeling in arrangement and lighting; the so-called "Panel Portraits" (292), by H. Rocher; "Portraits direct from Life" (137); and others, by A. Lombardi; by the Woodbury Company, from negatives, by Lock and Whitfield; a study of a reaper in sunlight (147), by G. Bruce; portraits by H. Vander Weyde, taken by electric light (which renders the photographer independent of the fickle sunlight in this climate), soft, yet effective, but a little theatrical in pose; and others taken by the luxograph light. But the portraits are generally touched up with the pencil, or "retouched," using the word the photographer borrows from the artist—as though the previous work had been done by hand! The difference between many of the portraits consists merely in the degree in which this retouching is concealed. The object is



AT BAY.

BY G. E. GODDARD.

not simply to remove blemishes in the photograph itself, but to give an artificial smoothness to the flesh gradations. And we cannot too often repeat that precisely in the degree that this falsifying dishonest stippling is used (with a mistaken aim at flattery) so does the photograph lose its essential value and one great recommendation as a trustworthy record of scientific accuracy, so far as that is possible within its actinic, chemical, and optical limitations. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that photography and art are two worlds which are absolutely and must eternally be distinct from each other in the very nature of things. For this reason we must still more strongly condemn what are called pictorial photographs, or "combination prints"—obtained by the piecing together of two or more negatives, taken necessarily under different, and therefore incongruous, lighting, with (generally) diverse degrees of exposure, and from varied points of view. There are fewer examples of such artifices than usual here; but No. 232, "Between the Lights," by Mr. H. P. Robinson, will bear out our remarks. A little girl is seated by the fireside, and the object is to render the effect of firelight on her figure in opposition to the daylight that enters the window; but an artist will instantly feel that the true effect of firelight is not rendered, and that it has not a just relation to the light of similar intensity at the window. Moreover, the photograph is obviously retouched.

Mr. Torrens, M.P., on the 2nd inst. distributed the prizes at the Islington School of Science and Art in Windsor-street, Essex-road. The report stated that with the examinations of last May the school had completed its eighteenth session. The evening classes had been attended by 193 students, 150 of whom had gone up for examination. The work of all the classes had been good, and the interest in them continued up to the end.

The Right Hon. W. Massey, M.P., in distributing the art and science prizes on the same day at Tiverton, Devon, congratulated his hearers upon the effects of the Education Act. He argued that the prosperity of the nation was in a large measure due to the observance of the true principles of science, and notably of political economy, in the adoption of free trade.

The annual meeting of the Reigate Science and Art classes was held in the Grammar School on the 1st inst., under the presidency of Mr. Hesketh, who distributed the prizes and certificates.

A new School of Art for Kidderminster was opened on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The staple trade of Kidderminster, its carpet industry, depends much upon the attention given to art studies; and this has led to a special effort to provide institutions adequate to the growing needs of the town. Mr. W. W. Bodwin gave a central site for a school; Mr. John Brinton, a leading manufacturer, started the subscription-list with £500; and liberal help on other sides has enabled the new school to be launched free of debt. Mr. John Brinton presided at the opening meeting at the Townhall, and was supported by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Hampton, Lord Lyttelton, Sir W. Fraser, Bart., M.P., Sir E. A. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and other gentlemen.

The National Gallery is closed during the present month, and will remain so during a part of next month. It was also closed during a part of May last, and, when not in vacation, the public are only admitted four days in the week. Throughout the year the National Gallery is only open 180 days, while the Louvre is open 313 days. Against this anomalous closing of our chief art-institution remonstrances are again being made in the press. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Session before last as good as promised the practice should be discontinued, and the general feeling of Parliament as well as the press, and of all interested in art, is against it. Who, then, are responsible for this continued opposition to the public wish?

The annual exhibition promoted by the Turners' Company was opened on Tuesday at the Mansion House. In beauty of design, symmetry of shape, utility, and general excellence of workmanship, the exhibits were all that could be desired. For the purposes of the competition, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the company each contributed £50; Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., £10 10s.; and Mr. A. P. Bower, £3 3s. The first prize—a silver medal and the freedom of the company and the City, together with a set of Mr. Holtzapffel's works—was awarded to J. G. Norris, 42, Cowper-street. The exhibition remained open until Thursday, when the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes.

Mr. Boehm, sculptor, has forwarded to Ceylon a statue of Sir William Gregory, late Governor of that colony. It was subscribed for by the natives and European inhabitants of the island. It is in bronze, of heroic size.

A fourth exhibition of fine arts at Nice is announced to open on Jan. 15 next. In addition to the gallery of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a room will this year be devoted to ceramics and enamels.

The Corporation of Weymouth have agreed to give 100 guineas for a number of old municipal records known as the "Sherren papers." The papers had been sold by a committee as waste paper, and it was only lately that their value had been discovered. They extend over several hundred years.

A tract, bearing the title "Water," has been issued by the Book Society, in which Mr. Thompson has gathered some gossip, though not always strictly relevant, scraps of comment and information, gathered from various sources, urging the duty of keeping water pure. What most strikes one in relation to this tract is the excellence of its paper and print.

The Buenos Ayrean, the largest steel vessel in the world, was on the 3rd inst. launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers at Dumbarton. She is specially built to order of Messrs. James and Alexander Allan, of Glasgow. Her length between perpendiculars, is 385 ft., breadth 42 ft., and depth, 34 ft. 2 in.; gross tonnage, 4040 tons. She is built to highest class A 1, Lloyd's. Her engines are 500-horse power, and her boilers are the largest steel boilers ever made. The Buenos Ayrean is intended for the development of the cattle trade of the River Plate and Canada.

Speaking at Haslingden on the 2nd inst., Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., urged that an education which ceased when a boy was fourteen was not sufficient, and that though he might have to leave school for work at that age, he ought by all means to continue his education, either at classes in connection with Mechanics' Institutions, or at some evening classes. While he by no means deprecated reading at home and private study, still he would like to see a large number availing themselves of that technical and scientific instruction which those classes offered.

The endowed schools, which have been erected at Loughborough at a cost of £4300, were opened yesterday week. The Duke of Rutland, Lord and Lady Belper, the Bishop of Peterborough and a distinguished company were present. Archdeacon Fearon presided at a luncheon. The Bishop, in reply to his health, said he was sure the Nonconformists wished to do all they could, as did the clergy, to promote education, not merely instruction in secular subjects, but in those great religious principles without which morality and righteousness could not be propagated.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment is to reopen on Oct. 18 for an autumn season of Italian Opera performances—again at reduced prices, earlier hours, and free from the usual arbitrary restrictions as to evening dress.

Mr. Mapleson's programme announces the reappearance of Mdle. Ilma di Murska and the engagement of other more or less eminent artists—these being Mdle. Minnie Hauk, Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, Pappenheim, Sinico, Crommond, and Pisani; Mdles. Lido, Stelzner, and Barnadelli; Signori Fancelli, Frapolli, Brignoli, Tecchi, Bignardi, Franceschi, Rota, Pantaleoni, Antonucci, Susini, Zeboli, Fallar, and Pinto; and MM. Thomas, Pyatt, and Carleton.

That the performances will be ably directed, the name of Signor Li Calsi as conductor is a sufficient guarantee. Various classical and popular operas already belonging to the repertoire of the establishment will be given—a novelty promised being "Katherine e Petruccio," an Italian version of the late Hermann Goetz's "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" ("The Taming of the Shrew"). Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman") is also to be performed in Italian—we presume and hope with Mdle. Ilma di Murska as Senta, as when the opera was produced (also in Italian) at Drury Lane Theatre in 1870. The ballet arrangements are again under the able direction of Madame Katti Laner, the principal dancers being Mdles. Maria Müller and Palladino; besides which, the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid has been engaged, and will appear on Oct. 20 in a new ballet entitled "La Macarena," with Senorita Fuen-Santa Moreno as principal dancer.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-fourth series of the Saturday Afternoon Concerts began last week. Of the many features of interest promised in the prospectus of the season we have already spoken, and have now merely to notice the opening performance, at which Maurice Dengremont made his first appearance here, and achieved a remarkable and deserved success. This young Brazilian artist, but little more than twelve years old, has lately attracted much attention abroad, and there can be no doubt that he will speedily acquire celebrity here. He produces a tone that is pure and liquid, and of much more power than might be expected from the grasp of a mere child. His intonation and execution are exact, and his bowing is dexterous and facile. All the difficulties of the finger-board seem to be entirely under his control, as proved by his unflinching rendering of octave and staccato passages, double stops, arpeggios, and harmonics. His first performance was in Mendelssohn's Concerto, which he interpreted, in each of its three movements, with admirable mechanism and style, the strong impression produced having been evidenced by enthusiastic applause and two recalls. In a brilliant fantasia by Léonard, on Haydn's Austrian hymn, "God Preserve the Emperor," the diminutive violinist (diminutive as to stature only) surmounted the enormous difficulties of the piece with perfect ease and self-command.

Saturday's concert brought forward—for the first time here—the music from M. Delibes's ballet, entitled "Sylvia," arranged by himself, in the form of an orchestral suite. Its principal divisions consist of six movements—"Prelude," "Les Chasseresses," "Intermezzo," "Slow Waltz," "Pizzicati," and "Cortège de Bacchus." Some portions are very characteristic in style, if not highly original; and the scoring throughout is especially skilful. Among the best pieces are the slow waltz, the "Pizzicati" (principally for the stringed instruments), the melodious "sostenuto," the following dance movement, and the concluding music illustrative of Bacchanalian revelry.

The symphony was Schumann's in B flat, the first and brightest of his four works of that kind. It received a fine interpretation by the excellent orchestra conducted by Mr. Manns, as did Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," and a minuet by Boccherini for the stringed instruments only. Miss Emma Thursby sang, with brilliant execution, the Queen of Night's song, "Non paventar," from Mozart's opera just named, and Sir J. Benedict's bright song, "The bird that came in spring."

This week's concert includes the first performance here of Hofmann's symphony entitled "Frithjof."

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Messrs. Gatti's series of promenade concerts closed on Saturday with a special performance for their benefit.

On Monday a fresh series of promenade concerts was inaugurated in the same theatre, under the direction of M. Rivière, by whom the performances are conducted. We have already given a summary of the arrangements for these concerts, which are to be carried on for five weeks. Monday's programme comprised a long and varied selection of pieces, commencing with the overture to "Masaniello," which was preceded by the National Anthem. The orchestral playing in the overture and in other instances was very brilliant and effective. The remaining instrumental pieces in the first part consisted of Reber's "Reverie," "Au bond du Ruisseau," an "Air de Danse" by Latour, two extracts from M. Delibes's Ballet "Sylvia;" a Fantasia by Demersmann entitled "Une Fête à Aranjuez;" a Violoncello solo of his own skilfully executed by M. Van Biene, and two Pianoforte solos excellently played by Miss Bessie Richards. Vocal solos were contributed by Misses Giulia Welmi, and Emma Thursby, Mrs. Georgina Weldon, Madame Enriquez, and Signori Carrion and Gustave Garcia. Among the prominent effects in this respect were: the brilliant delivery of Donizetti's "O luce di quest' anima," and Proch's air with variations, respectively, by the two first-named ladies; the expressive rendering of Gounod's song "Entreat me not to leave thee," by Mrs. Weldon, and of Sir J. Benedict's "By the sad sea waves" by Madame Enriquez. Mrs. Weldon's choir sang with good effect in Ulrich's chorus "Amarilla" (based on a South African melody); in the patriotic chorus, "Dieu le veut," from Gounod's "Jeanne d'Arc" music; and in M. Rivière's patriotic march, "Honour to the Brave," composed to words by Mr. H. Hersee, in tribute to the heroes of Rorke's Drift. This piece formed an effective climax to the first part of the concert, the second portion of which opened with a bright and tuneful "Festival Overture," by A. Lentner, which was followed by a miscellaneous selection.

The regulation referred to in the following paragraph—quoted from the programme—deserves praise and support:—"The programme, being closely timed from eight till half-past eleven, M. Rivière requests the visitors to refrain from demanding a repetition of any song or other piece of music. M. Rivière, however, will bow to the decision of the audience, should an encore be insisted upon. In no case will a second piece be substituted, but simply a repetition of the last verse or of the last movement."

Wednesday was the first classical night.

THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The third of these festivals will open on Tuesday next, in the Colston Hall. As before, the performances will be con-

ducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, the co-operation of whose orchestra will be a valuable feature in the arrangements, as will be the chorus-singing of the Bristol Festival Choir.

An important specialty is the engagement of Madame Albani, the other solo vocalists being Miss Emma Thursby, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. R. Hilton, and Mr. Santley.

The opening performance will consist of Handel's "Samson;" the miscellaneous evening concert including Mendelssohn's music to the "Walpurgis Night." On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given, the programme of the evening concert comprising the same composer's "Scotch" symphony and his hymn, "Hear my Prayer," and Brahms's cantata "Rinaldo." Thursday morning will be appropriated to Mozart's "Requiem," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's choral symphony forming the second portion of the evening concert. On Friday the festival will close with Handel's "Messiah."

The performances are given in aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary and the General Hospital—two admirable institutions, by which a vast amount of good is effected in the locality, the large and increasing cost of which renders additional money help a matter of urgent necessity. The subscriptions are such as to promise a result even more favourable than those of the previous occasions.

The first of a series of grand concerts at the Royal Aquarium, conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, took place on Wednesday evening.

It has been resolved, at a public meeting in Birmingham, to provide cheap concerts for the people. The Mayor said the concerts might be given twice a week, or nightly, in the Town-hall or board schools; and another speaker pointed out that the 20,000 children now being taught music in the board schools would become supporters of the concerts. A committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme.

THEATRES.

On Saturday last the St. James's, under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal, reopened with what may be called a flourish of trumpets. The alterations and decorations have been made on an extensive scale, and the theatre may now be pronounced the most tasteful in the metropolis. Particularly worthy of note are an elegant crush-room, near the entrance-hall, and beyond, in connection with the dress-circle, a foyer, hung with paintings by some of our best modern artists. Of these three pictures by Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., one by Mr. Goodall, R.A.; portraits of Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Swinburne, by M. G. F. Watts, R.A.; and others by Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Erskine Nicol, claim our immediate attention. Messrs. Macbeth, O'Connor, Frère, and Du Maurier also contribute to the collection. Besides these, the orchestra presents some well executed designs by Mr. James Macbeth; and a tasteful drop-scene, by Mr. O'Connor, reproduces Turner's celebrated picture, "Crossing the Bridge." The ornamentation is also of a superb character. The first piece in the programme was a new one-act play by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., entitled "Monsieur le Duc." The story presents an episode in the career of the famous Duc de Richelieu. We presume that the author has drawn upon his invention for the leading incidents. The Duke is a libertine, abandoning himself to heartless pleasure and dissipation. He is sceptical on the score of female virtue, propounding against the sex his own peculiar theories. The character of the Duke is contrasted with the Comte de la Roche, a man of integrity and feeling, who appears upon the scene as woman's champion. The Duke lays a wager that a certain lady, whom a dying mother has bequeathed to his guardianship, shall, despite her bereavement, consent to sup with his libertine companions. Ultimately, the Duke not only loses his wager, but discovers that the girl, on whom he has fruitlessly exhausted his powers of seduction, is his own child. This is the crowning situation of the piece, which was received with unmistakable demonstrations of approval. The acting was good, Mr. Hare giving an exceedingly graphic rendering of the libertine Duke. The concluding item in the programme was "The Queen's Shilling," which at the time of its production at the Court Theatre was duly chronicled. It was perfectly successful. Between the pieces the National Anthem was sung by Mr. Santley and the members of the company.

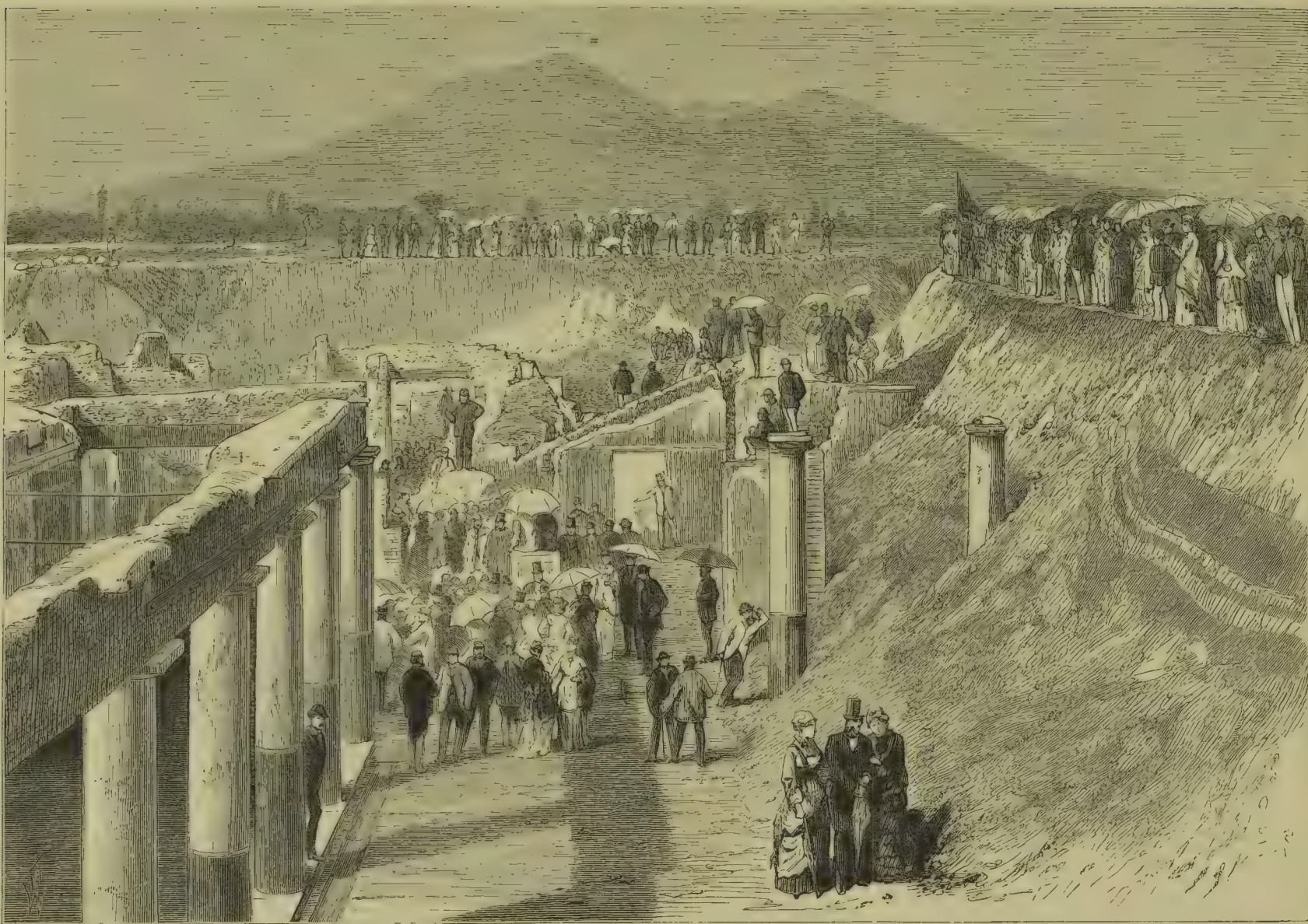
The Alhambra has produced (for the first time in this country) Lecocq's comic opera, "La Petite Mademoiselle," the libretto of which has been adapted to the English stage by R. Reece and Henry S. Leigh. The materials on which the opera is founded are slight, and the action takes place in 1652, during the Fronde, or revolt of the citizens of Paris, against the tyranny of Cardinal Mazarin. The story turns on the determination of the Countess Cameroni, otherwise La Petite Mademoiselle, to oppose the will of the potent Cardinal, who seeks to force upon her a distasteful marriage. Assuming various disguises, she passes the Royal lines, and takes refuge amongst the insurgents in Paris. In the interim she has become enamoured of the Marquis de Manicamp, who duly reciprocates her passion. Ultimately the Cardinal yields to the lady's solicitation, and the lovers are united. The piece is magnificently mounted; the storming of Paris at the end of the second act, the whimsical erection of a barricade, and the final taking of the city by the King's troops being received with acclamation by the audience. The music is throughout lovely and sympathetic. The character of the heroine, La Petite Mademoiselle, was undertaken by Miss Constance Loseby, whose voice is sufficiently powerful to fill without effort the vast area of the building. Several of the lady's songs were enthusiastically encoored. The same compliment was paid to Mr. Fred. Leslie in the rôle of the Marquis, though his impassioned ditty at the opening of the second act was too energetic to be quite satisfactory. Mr. Harry Paulton as Taboureau, an innkeeper, was irresistibly funny. Miss Emma Chambers and Miss Alice May were good in their respective rôles. The other characters were adequately rendered.

Mr. H. J. Byron has reappeared at the Gaiety Matinées in his own drama, "An English Gentleman; or, the Squire's Last Shilling." In this he essays the character of Charles Chuckles, a rôle originally enacted by Mr. Sothorn. A warm reception was accorded to the popular actor and dramatist. The performance throughout was perfectly successful.

At the Globe Miss Kate Munroe has resumed her original character of Serpolette in the successful comic opera, "Les Cloches de Corneville." She received a cordial welcome.

Mr. Stephen Massett, of whose readings frequent and favourable mention has been made in this paper, goes at the end of the month to the Cape of Good Hope, where he will give his Monologue Entertainment of Song and Chit-Chat of Travel that he has given so successfully at Steinway Hall.

Lu-Lu gave the first performances of his new and wonderful feats in aerial gymnastics at the Aquarium on Monday night.



COMMEMORATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY OF DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII: EXCAVATIONS IN THE NINTH REGION.

THE COMMEMORATION OF POMPEII.

The leading article of our Journal last week commented generally upon the proceedings at Pompeii on the 25th ult., when a large concourse of visitors from Naples, both Italians and foreigners, came to celebrate the eighteenth centenary of the famous destruction of the Roman city by the great eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. An account of these proceedings and of the fresh excavations which were then made in that quarter of the ancient city designated "IX Regio" was briefly given in our Fine Art intelligence of last week. There was an appropriate address by Professor Ruggiero, director of the excavations at Pompeii, which was delivered in the Basilica to an audience of several thousand persons. The Senator Fiorelli, Director-General of Antiquities for the Kingdom of Italy, and Cavaliere Lanciani, who has the charge of the explorations at Rome for that object, were present on this occasion. Two appropriate compositions in Latin verse were recited by their authors, Monsignor Mirabelli and Count Quintino Guanciali; after which the spectators were invited to see the opening of the new excavations, which were to uncover the floors of ten chambers, the upper layers of cinders and ashes having been removed previously, leaving a bed of that substance four feet thick.

We are indebted to a photograph taken by Signor Michele

Amadio for our Illustration of the scene at the beginning of this work in the Ninth Region of the ruined city. Several human skeletons, four in one place and three in another, with fragments of sculpture in bronze and marble, lamps, vases, brooches and other ornaments, a mirror of metal, and sundry articles of furniture, were found amidst the cinders and ashes. The interior of a bird-shop was revealed in one of the chambers. It is hoped that more important discoveries will soon be made.

ELM COURT, TEMPLE.

The Hon. Benchers of the Middle Temple have determined to rebuild these premises in a superior modern style. The old buildings, on three sides of the small quadrangle, are now in process of demolition. The materials were sold by auction last Monday, to several purchasers, by Messrs. Horne and Eversfield; and the work of pulling down, begun on Tuesday, will be finished in six weeks, to clear the site. Four large houses, containing many sets of chambers, are being taken to pieces. We give two Illustrations of Elm Court—one showing the interior of the quadrangle, with the passage leading east towards the Inner Temple Hall and Church, and with the archway to enter Fig Tree Court; the other is an exterior view, on the west side, in Middle Temple-lane. The date of these buildings, as they originally stood, was 1633, as

proved by an inscription on the west front; but they were probably renovated at some later date. Some eminent names, of lawyers, politicians, and literary men, are to be found among the former tenants of chambers in Elm-court. Mr. Walford's "Old and New London," or the antiquarian compilations of Mr. Peter Cunningham and Mr. John Timbs, might perhaps yield a few personal notices of this kind.

In the month of September there were twenty-nine resignations of volunteer commissions and forty-four new appointments—a net gain of fifteen for the month. In the eleven months of the volunteer year just expired there have been 743 resignations and 687 new appointments. This shows a net loss of only fifty-six—very much less than under the circumstances had been anticipated.—The competition of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers, A Battery, took place at Staines on the 4th inst. In the first series, offered by the commanding officer of the battery and friends, the winners were Gunner Taylor, Sergeant Snook, Sergeant-Major Berry, and Bombardier Curling. In the second series, by Trumpet-Major Hammond, and Gunners Tomblason and Fennel. The Battery Club prizes by Quartermaster Gray, Captain Adams, and Sergeant Snook. Other prizes were won by Messrs. Snook, Berry, Gray, Seard, and Taylor.



ELM-COURT, TEMPLE.



THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND: THE M BATTERY OF ARTILLERY CROSSING A DRIFT.—SEE PAGE 342.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most interesting contribution to an average number of the *Cornhill* is "R. L. S.'s" essay on Burns, which dwells principally upon a side of the poet's character usually left a good deal in the shade, his attachments. Unfortunately this is not the brightest side, and in one or two instances it seems impossible to avoid convicting Burns out of his own mouth not only of heartlessness, but of vulgarity. With no attempt at a formal vindication, Mr. Stevenson still does the best he can for Burns by pointing out the essential impulsiveness of his character, and the intimate alliance of this trait with others not often found in conjunction with it, manly independence, the capacity for self-sacrifice upon great occasions, and accurate self-knowledge. It is remarkable that nearly all his best work should have been produced within six months. "Earth-born Meteorites" expounds the theory that these bodies have at some former period been expelled from the earth or some other planet; and an essay on Hans Sachs, if not conveying much information respecting the cobbler-poet himself, is rich in illustrations of his period. "Madame de Sainte-Foye's Babies" is another of the clever caricatures of phascs of modern French society for which this periodical is celebrated. "Mademoiselle de Mersac" gathers interest as the catastrophe approaches; but the lively passages of description which form the staple of "White Wings" seem less likely than ever to crystallise into a novel.

Macmillan is remarkable for the autobiography of a reclaimed thief in thieves' Latin, contributed by the Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison. Assuming its strict veracity, the amount of property appropriated during a short career by this unit in a vast host is amazing, and suggests serious reflections as to the damage occasioned to society by those who prey upon it. The depredations of this individual alone would have kept a reformatory going for a month. Dr. Asher's account of the Malakani or "Spiritual Christians" in Russia is also very interesting, and shows the same tendencies at work that have produced the Plymouth Brethren and kindred religious bodies in our own country. The Rev. A. T. Davidson insists forcibly on the unreality of mere party divisions at the present juncture; and Professor Seeley, reaching the same conclusion by a different road, contends that analogies between ancient and modern Whigs and Tories are deceptive, and that our present politics really took their rise in the French Revolution.

All the contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* are interesting and valuable, but the only one calculated to arouse a large share of public interest is that in which Mr. J. A. Froude, formerly the apostle of general confederation in the South African colonies, advocates their separation into two separate commonwealths. The paper will be regarded as another instance of the writer's incurable flightiness; but some of the incidental suggestions, such as the appointment of a permanent secretary for South African matters (so long as this functionary is not Mr. Froude himself) will be found worthy of attention. Mr. Horace White points out some weighty objections to the apparently rational proposal to give the members of the United States Cabinet seats in the Legislature, all, however, reducible to this, that the measure would strengthen the direct action of public opinion in the country, and that public opinion is not to be trusted. The Hon. E. L. Stanley's defence of the London School Board gains weight by dignity and good temper, while Mr. Romanes's reply to the *Edinburgh Review* on Evolution spoils a good case by scolding. Mr. Courtney's article on the British Museum Library brings forward many useful suggestions worthy of serious attention.

The *Nineteenth Century* makes a good show this month. Perhaps the most generally interesting contribution is one from the pen of a distinguished foreign visitor, Herr Karl Hillebrand, being the first of a series of familiar letters on modern England. It is principally devoted to an analysis of the present tendency towards French political sympathies and literary fashions, a tendency which a German observer cannot be expected to approve, and which we agree with him in regarding with some disfavour. We may hint, however, that it may be partly due to the extraordinary feebleness and unattractiveness of contemporary German literature, as distinguished from mere erudite research. Dr. Hillebrand's remarks on Comte betray a very inadequate appreciation of that powerful though crotchety thinker. Mr. Archibald Forbes's defence of military flogging will also attract much attention, and his experience in the ranks undoubtedly adds weight to his opinion. Mr. Fawcett is, for him, singularly optimistic in the conviction he expresses that we have at last made "a new departure" in Indian finance, and oblivious of the strength of the private interests opposed to economy. His article may be usefully read in connection with the concluding part of Mr. Caird's tour, with its recommendations for the simplification of legal procedure, the extension of industrial employment, and the improvement of land tenure. Mr. Gladstone is daringly subtle and ingenious in his speculations on Homeric mythology; but Mr. Schütz Wilson, writing on Lucrezia Borgia, not only brings forward no discoveries of his own, but seems ignorant of the discoveries of others.

The *Contemporary Review* is solid but dry, the only article with any pretensions to liveliness being one on a subject upon which it is difficult to be dull, Macvey Napier's Correspondence. Professor Mivart's chapter on "The Forms and Colours of Living Creatures," however, though a mere congeries of facts, impresses the imagination by the writer's consummate mastery over the accumulated mass of detail; and Mr. Keay's essay on "The Myths of the Sea" presents many features of great interest. Mr. H. Miller's appeal to the rich on behalf of the poor claims respectful consideration, but is open to the objection of discouraging self-reliance and self-help in an excess of philanthropic zeal.

Blackwood is hardly up to its usual mark, with the exception of the continuation of "Reata." The exception, however, is significant, for in spirit and pathos "Reata" is at the head of all the novels now in course of publication. Mr. Oliphant's account of his sojourn about Damascus is remarkable for a description of the extraordinary feats performed and sufferings undergone by Mahomedan dervishes in a state of religious frenzy. Unfortunately the susceptibilities of Mr. Oliphant's party prevented them from probing the matter to the bottom. He justly remarks on the advantages which Syrian Christians enjoy over Mussulmans in being under the immediate protection of European Powers, but omits to observe that this privilege is a consequence of Turkish misgovernment, and that the Turks cannot justly complain of a situation which they have created for themselves. There are also a pleasing analysis of the Ion of Euripides, and a French story, tragical enough, and which, to a Frenchman would, no doubt, appear purely pathetic, but to English apprehension is not wholly free from an admixture of the ludicrous.

Fraser makes but slow progress towards the ideal which the editor professes to have set before himself. Mr. Blackburne's story is always good, and Mr. Saintsbury's review of the precursors of Corneille exhibits his usual critical mastery, but the subject is uninteresting. Mrs. Brassey's Syrian tour and Mr.

Keibel's sketch of partridge-shooting make pleasant light reading. Mr. Blind's glimpses of Prince Napoleon in the National Assembly thirty years ago is hardly sufficient ground-work for eighteen pages of "reminiscences."

Many shortcomings might be pointed out in Mr. Anthony Trollope's essay on Nathaniel Hawthorne in the *North American Review*, but he is more successful in estimating Hawthorne's genius than could have been expected with a writer of not dissimilar mental constitution. It is interesting to learn that Hawthorne greatly admired Mr. Trollope's novels, in which he no doubt recognised elements lacking to himself. Professor Newcombe's essay on "The Standard of Value" embodies a proposal, very difficult to carry into effect, of making the conventional value of money correspond to, and consequently vary with, the intrinsic value of the metal. The second and concluding part of Richard Wagner's Autobiography will probably convince any unprejudiced reader of the sincerity and elevation of his aims, whatever may be thought of his concluding prophecy—that German music is destined to become the universal language of humanity. The continuation of the "Diary of a Public Man" at the outbreak of the civil war is as interesting as the first part. It contains abundant evidence of the sagacity and magnanimity of President Lincoln, the more impressive as the writer was evidently far from duly appreciating these qualities at the time.

Scribner and the *Atlantic Monthly* are, as usual, very pleasant and varied. The continuation of Mr. James's novel, "Confidence," is the most noteworthy contribution to the former. In the latter we especially remark an excellent paper on the Venus of Milo, a review of the life of Albert Gallatin, and an impartial examination of the programme of the "labour party" in the United States, pointing out the affinity between the doctrines of its leaders and those promulgated by Rousseau.

The *University Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of the eccentric but clever and powerful "Ichabod." Ichabod, the apostle of pessimism, is a real creation, and a very curious example of the power of earnest conviction to ensure respect for a personage who is constantly presented in an unamiable and sometimes in a ridiculous light. The subject of the monthly portrait is Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The *Month* has two lame apologies for two signal pieces of intolerance, the prohibition of Pagan worship by the Christian Emperors of Rome, and the recent ill-treatment of Protestant missionaries in Connemara. *Time* is full of amusing trifles, but has nothing of remarkable interest except the continuations of "Greene Ferne Farm" and "The Seamy Side," both of which maintain their high standard of merit.

Besides the continuation of Mrs. Linton's powerful fiction, the *Gentleman's Magazine* has two articles of high literary merit—Mr. Mew's essay on Cervantes as a dramatist, and the first of a series of articles on the younger French poets of the present day by M. Catulle Mendès, himself not the least distinguished of their number. Dierx, Coppée, Heredia, and Méral are the subjects of this first instalment, and M. Mendès's criticisms are accompanied by admirable translations from the pen of Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, so easy and finished that they might well pass for original compositions. The rendering of Dierx's poem on the risen Lazarus is especially fine. There are also an excellent popular paper on protoplasm, by Dr. A. Wilson, and an account of the remote and little visited village where Nelson first drew breath.

Temple Bar, besides a fair allowance of fiction, has papers on Tallyrand and Goldoni. Mr. McCarthy's and Mr. Gibbon's novels continue to run their attractive course in *Belgravia*, which has also an interesting scientific article on spiders and other thread-spinning animals, and one of Mr. James Payn's amusing little stories, "The Honest Farmer." The *New Monthly* presents a new feature in a series of photographic portraits with accompanying memoirs. Three are given this month, Sir Erskine May, Mr. G. F. Armstrong, the author of "Saul," and Mr. R. Tangye, mechanical engineer. *Home* is a pleasing miscellany as usual, and as usual the most attractive portion is Mrs. Riddell's story, "Buttercups and Daisies."

The *Biograph* for this month contains the fourth and concluding part of Lord Beaconsfield's memoir, written by Charles Pebody. The author's standpoint may be known by a single quotation, in which most persons will think that eulogy is overstrained:—"The remark that was once made upon Burke may be made with equal truth upon Lord Beaconsfield. Each and all of these men—Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, and even Mr. Gladstone—might have been taken out of Lord Beaconsfield's mind without reducing him to the level of a second-rate man." There are seventeen other memoirs, including a portion of a discriminating one upon Victor Hugo, in the present number.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. publish this month No. 1 of a new work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; Part I of a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London, with which is given a large Map of London as it now is; and the first monthly part of a re-issue of their Technical Educator, most opportunely begun this month. We have also received their Magazine of Art, Illustrated (the success which has attended the issue of which has induced the publishers to determine upon its enlargement, and this change will be effected with the commencement of the new volume, the price of the magazine remaining unaltered); an unusually good part of Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; Part I. of European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; their Family Magazine, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; and the first three numbers of an Illustrated Book of the Dog, by Vero Shaw, assisted by the leading breeders of the day.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Part 8 of A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, English-woman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

In the financial year, March 31 last, the fee stamps in judicature in England amounted to £224,606, and in the Probate Court to £133,106. The net produce on receipts, draughts, and other penny stamps in the year was £825,559.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, CYPRUS.

The beautiful old Church of St. Nicholas, at Nikosia, in Cyprus, which is said to have been built by the Crusaders, perhaps English, at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, but which has been desecrated since the storming of the city by the Turks in 1570, is about to be restored for Divine worship according to the rites of the Church of England. This project originated with the Bishop of Gibraltar during his late visit to Cyprus. The Chaplain for the English Residents, the Rev. Josiah Spencer, B.A., has secured, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a perpetual lease of the building from the Turkish official corporation of trustees for an annual payment of 6000 piastres (£33 6s. 8d.); and he is at present engaged in collecting, in England, the sum necessary to restore the chancel, which portion of the church, having a beautiful vaulted roof, octagonal lantern and dome, will be sufficient for present requirements. We are informed that £500 will be required before the work can be commenced, which ought to be in October. The present floor of the chancel, roughly paved with pebbles, is three feet above the true floor, and it is expected that inscriptions will be found.

In a pastoral letter which the Bishop of Gibraltar has just published we read:—"It is a remarkable fact that at the beginning of the fourteenth century there was at Nikosia a church which went by the name of 'St. Nicholas of the English,' and is so styled in old records. You will find a notice of this church in a lecture delivered last year at Oxford by the Regius Professor of History. As you may not have an opportunity of reading this lecture, I will give you a short account of the church. When Acre, which was the last fortress in Palestine surrendered to the Turks, was in 1291 finally compelled to yield, and the forces of the Cross had withdrawn from the Holy Land, some found a home in Cyprus, and among them the Order of St. Thomas of Acre, a small, semi-religious knightly order of Englishmen. This order had been founded by the sister and the brother-in-law of Becket, and possessed a hospital, built on the site of the house where Becket was born, and a church on the spot where now is the chapel of the Mercers' Company. During the Crusades the order settled at Acre, and devoted themselves to the office of burying the dead. At the siege of Acre the order is represented as leading the 5000 soldiers whom the English King, Edward I., had sent to Palestine. Such members of the order as survived the siege settled at Nikosia, where they possessed a church called 'St. Nicholas of the English.' The story of the appearance of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas to the London Crusaders in a storm at sea in 1189 or 1190, as Professor Stubbs suggests to me, probably had something to do with the establishment of the order; and the connection between St. Nicholas and the English is clearly due to the fact that the English were sailors. Various religious ceremonies are recorded in ancient documents as having been held in this church. It seems to have been the place in which the masters, priors, and custodes of the order were appointed to their offices. The name continually appears in the registered acts of the order. Speaking of one such ceremony, Professor Stubbs thus writes:—'The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Nicholas of the English, in the city of Nikosia, one of the many churches which formerly, according to Father Stephen of Lusignan, adorned that city, but of which any relic would now, since the Venetians destroyed 130 in the process of fortification, scarcely be looked for.' Whether the desecrated Church of St. Nicholas which I saw in Nikosia was originally built by funds from London, and is that very edifice in which Englishmen worshipped 500 or 600 years ago, I have not yet been able to discover. At any rate, the church bears the same name. The style, moreover, is transitional. Whatever its history, if we make it our church, we shall have in it a bond connecting us, if not with this knightly order of Englishmen who lived in Nikosia in days long past, yet with our Eastern brethren, whose forefathers worshipped in it before it was seized and desecrated by the Turks."

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competition for situations as assistant of Excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, and Limerick, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 25 and 26. Appointments will be given to the first seventy candidates on the list, if duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

A special meeting of the Preston Town Council was held on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of considering the offer of the trustees of the late Mr. Harris Sola to devote £70,000 of the money at their disposal to the establishment of a free library for Preston. It was decided to apply for Parliamentary powers for the purchasing of the necessary site. The whole of the east side of the Preston market-place is to be pulled down, the cost of the acquirement being about £25,000, and the cost of the building itself will be at least £50,000.

The *Lancet* warns of a peril near home. Grave cases of poisoning by supposed "mushrooms," gathered in Hyde Park and Regent's Park, have fallen under treatment at Middlesex Hospital. The symptoms were urgent, and included violent delirium, though happily the patients recovered under treatment. This is a matter of general interest, because it is quite possible that some of the "mushrooms" supplied by costermongers, and even family greengrocers, may be obtained from the same localities; and it is by no means so easy as is generally supposed to distinguish the genuine edible from the poisonous fungus.

Mr. M'Laren, M.P., opening a bazaar at Linlithgow yesterday week in aid of a local British Workman's Public-house, said no repressive measures and no Act of Parliament would make men sober, but he thought the establishment of such houses would do much in that direction.—Lord Aberdare on Saturday last inaugurated a coffee-tavern at Neath. In his address he observed that the coffee-tavern movement only touched one phase of the evil, inasmuch as the very class of persons to be reached were those who would not attend such houses. He could not concur with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in a scheme which was likely to lead to the absolute suppression of public-houses, but he thought they should be regulated on the Gothenburg system, which had resulted in a gain to the Treasury in one town in Sweden of at least £10,000 a year.—Lord Lytton, in speaking at the opening of a coffee-house at Bewdley last Saturday evening, alluded to the want of thrift among English workpeople, and said this had greatly intensified the suffering arising from the depression in trade and agriculture. He pointed out the strong contrast between England and France at the present time, and attributed the greater prosperity of France very much to the thriftier habits of the French people.—A bazaar in aid of the funds of a British Workman and Coffee Palace was opened at Hastings on Tuesday by Mrs. Brassey, who, in the course of a short address, advocated the virtue of temperance in the higher as well as the lower class.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF WORCESTER.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, died suddenly at the Palace, Worcester. He was born Feb. 14, 1809, the youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., by Elizabeth Weake, his wife, daughter of James Rattray, Esq., of Atherstone, and was brother of Charles Philip, fourth Earl of Hardwicke. Dr. Yorke was, prior to his appointment to the Deanery, Prebendary of Lichfield, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Rural Dean. He married, March 10, 1830, Marian Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart., and leaves one son and five daughters.

BARON CLEASBY.

Sir Anthony Cleasby, Baron of the Exchequer, in her Majesty's High Court of Justice, died at his country residence, Pennoyre, near Brecon, on the 6th inst. He was son of the late Mr. Stephen Cleasby, of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, and was born in 1805. Educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1831, selecting the Northern Circuit. He was made Q.C. in 1861, and seven years later was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. The deceased unsuccessfully contested East Surrey in the Conservative interest in 1852 and 1859, and in 1868 he opposed Mr. Beresford Hope for Cambridge University, but was again defeated. In 1836 his Lordship married Lucy Susan, daughter of the later Mr. Walter Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, sometime one of the members for that county.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL BOWERS.

Henry Bowers, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, died on Sept. 30 at his residence, 29, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, after a few days' illness, in his eighty-fourth year. He was son of Peter Bowers, Esq., private and confidential secretary to Warren Hastings, when Governor-General of India, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, M.P., for Oxford. He held his Commission for nearly seventy years. He received the war medal with the St. Sebastian clasp for the Peninsula; served in Canada during the war with America of 1813, and was with the army of occupation in Paris after Waterloo. He subsequently had charge of the Commissariat in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Barbadoes, and Cape of Good Hope.

LIEUTENANT KINLOCH.

Francis Garden Kinloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a young officer of great promise and ability, was murdered by Orakzai marauders on his way to join his regiment at Khushi. He was second son of Colonel John Grant-Kinloch, of Kilrie and Logie, Forfarshire, by Agnes, his first wife, daughter of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Glenlyon, and was descended from the senior line of Kinloch of Kinloch. He entered the 92nd Gordon Highlanders in 1874, and in two years after joined the 5th Bengal Cavalry as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps. He then became officiating Adjutant of the regiment, but resigned his post in order to see active service. He gained an extra first-class certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and at the garrison course in India was specially mentioned for proficiency in military law, surveying, and fortifications.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.H., at 32, Belgrave-square, on the 7th inst., aged eighty-four. A memoir of his Lordship is reserved for next week.

Lieutenant-General Charles Hind, late of the 45th Regiment, at Bath, on the 29th ult., aged seventythree.

Robert Wynne Price, J.P., late Captain 15th Regiment, at his residence, Llanrhaidr Hall, Denbigh, on the 27th ult., in his forty-ninth year. He was eldest surviving son of the late John Price, Esq., of Llanrhaidr Hall, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of John Wynne Griffiths, Esq., of Garn, and was married to Laura Fitzroy, of Nizells House, Kent.

James Kennedy Blair, Esq., formerly of Wheatfield, and late Judge of the Liverpool County Court, on the 1st inst., in his seventy-second year. He was eldest son of James Blair, Esq., of Belfast; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and soon obtained considerable practice on the Northern Circuit and in the local courts of Liverpool and Manchester.

The Right Hon. Lucy, Lady Truro, wife of the present Lord Truro, on the 5th inst., at Falconwood, Shooter's Hill. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Robert Ray, Esq., and was married, in 1838, to Charles, Lord Truro, who succeeded his father, Thomas, first Lord Truro, Lord High Chancellor, in 1855. Lady Truro had no children.

Charles Leslie, Esq., J.P., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and of Corruic-na-Greine, Dalkey, much esteemed and respected, on the 4th inst., at his marine residence. His sister, Sarah, married Major Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, Esq., of Fort Etna, in the county of Limerick, a distinguished Peninsular officer, the first to enter the breach at the siege of Badajoz.

Robert Alexander Fisher, Judge of the Bristol County Court, at his residence, Pembroke-road, Clifton. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1850, was some time Deputy Judge of the City of London Court, and was Secretary of the Judicature Commission from 1872 to its close. He was appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court in 1874. He contributed to legal literature the well-known work, "Fisher's Digest."

The Rev. Thomas Mills, fifty-eight years Rector of Stutton, Great Saxham, and Little Henny, Hon. Canon of Norwich, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, on the 29th ult., at Stutton Rectory, aged eighty-seven. He was third son of Thomas Mills, Esq., of Saxham Hall, High Sheriff of Suffolk, 1805, and was twice married—first, to Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq., of The Ryes; and secondly to the Hon. Elizabeth Frances, daughter of George, Viscount Barrington.

Colonel William Lyons, in command of the Brigade Depot at Ashton-under-Lyne, one of the very few field officers of our Army who have risen from the ranks. Colonel Lyons enlisted as a boy in 1828, and was gazetted to a commission in 1841. He was afterwards appointed Adjutant of the 5th Fusiliers, served with that regiment at the Mauritius, and was promoted Major in 1857. He was afterwards gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th West India Regiment, and on its disbandment was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General in Canada, where he served during the Fenian disturbances. Colonel Lyons served as Superintendent of the London Recruiting District for several years, and was appointed to command the Ashton Depot in 1876. He obtained his colonelcy in 1871.

Last week the arrivals of food at Liverpool from the United States and Canada showed an increase in every branch except live sheep, when contrasted with the previous week; the totals being 1938 live cattle, 2984 sheep, 178 pigs, 4499 quarters of beef, 972 carcasses of mutton, and 100 dead pigs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. L. (Swanmore).—See also 1. R to K 7th. The position appears to be incurable, so do not waste time over it.

J. M. F. (Dublin).—Only correct solutions are acknowledged.

ALFYN (Plymouth).—The capture of a Pawn en passant on the first move of the solution of a problem is objectionable, because the solver cannot know that the Pawn captured was played upon the preceding move; but the objection does not apply to the manoeuvre when, as in the case of Problem No. 1855, the solver sees the Pawn moved, and should know that he can capture it, according to the laws of the game.

G. L. C. (Clapham).—The problem shall receive our best attention.

HEReward (Oxford).—The correction is noted. See the notice to you last week, and oblige us by complying with the request for your name and address.

L. K. (Buda Pesth).—Thanks for your note. The games shall appear from time to time.

BLACK WATCH (Isle of Wight).—We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

EAST MARDEN.—The move is unusual, and therefore seems to have been overlooked by many correspondents.

F. W. (Edmonton).—The problem shall be examined and reported upon.

J. G. F. (Ramsgate).—The problem shall be further examined and reported upon.

H. M. P. (Newton Abbot).—It is marked for publication, and shall soon appear.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1856 received from Dabbishill, Wilkie, and Alfyn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1858 received from Squire, E. P. Williams, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, W. Warren, J. M. F. (Dublin), C. F. Jones, D. W. Kell, G. Fosbrooke, L. J. Cuppa, Elsie, H. Brewster, O. Walter, C. Darragh, N. Rumbelow, C. C. Elmore, E. L. G. T. Barrington, Alpha, Lulu, B. L. Dyke, F. A. Bright, Copalino, B. Ingersoll, Little Woman in White, R. S. Wright, E. H. V. E. Jessop, G. L. Mayne, Hereward, A. T. Ridding, S. Farrant, T. Greenbank, Wilkie, Problemations, R. Betts, C. E. R. Arnold, D. Templeton, Cant, W. D. J. nes, J. C. M. N. Cator, Helen Lee, P. le Page, G. O. Baxter, E. Elsbury, H. Langford, Shadforth, R. H. Brooks, Rycroft, Toz, East Marden, H. N. Morgan, W. S. Leest, and W. Leeson.

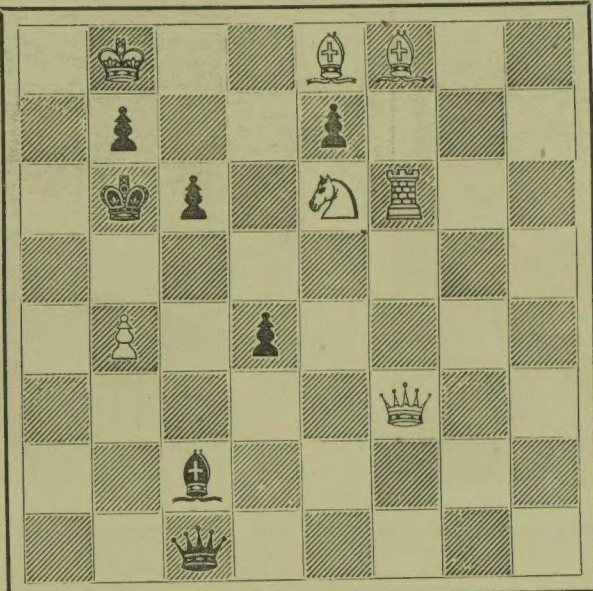
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1857.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd. Any move
2. Q or R mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1860.

By HENRY THOMAS YOUNG.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game in which the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL yields the odds of the Q Kt to another AMATEUR.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.—Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Black's last two moves are very weak: the exchange of Queens must now cost him a piece at least.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to R 4th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	15. B takes Q	B takes Q
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. B takes R	K to K 2nd
5. Castles P	P takes Kt	17. B takes B P	
6. Q takes P	Q to B 3rd		
7. P to Q 3rd			

The usual move, when the game is played on even terms is 7. P to K 5th, and it is better than the move in the text when, as here, odds are given.

7.	B to R 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Kt takes P
10. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 2nd
11. Q to K 4th	P to Q 4th

11. P to Q 3rd followed by 12. B to B 4th seems the best line of play at this juncture.

12. B takes Q P	Kt to Kt 5th
13. B to B 3rd	B to B 4th

One of ten Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURNE sans voir at the Townhall, Huntingdon, on the 19th ult. Mr. Blackburne won seven and drew the remaining three games.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q takes B	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B takes Kt	P takes B
4. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Kt to B 4th	P takes P

This mode of conducting the gambit shows that Black is not learned in the bookish theory of the game.

5. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 3rd
6. Q B takes P	P to Q 3rd
7. Castles	B to Kt 5th

And this move indicates that his practice has not been more extensive than his study of theory.

8. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
9. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q 5th	B takes Kt

Our old contributor Delta sends us another instalment of his reminiscences as follows:—"My first chess encounter out of Scotland was with a Frenchman, going down the Thames in April, 1837, bound for Havre. He asked me if I could play chess. I answered, 'Oui, un peu'; he replied, 'Je suis un joueur bien fort!'"

"In that case," said I, "I need not play, as I am but a beginner." We then sat down, and I won about five or six parties of my friend, who, I found, to my amazement and delight, was far weaker than myself. My French friend got very excited as he lost game after game, and at last, with an exclamation that sounded like "mille tonnerres," he capsize the board and men and rushed frantically upon deck, and it was a long time before he subsided into equanimity again. I found players of a very different sort of metal when I visited the Café de la Régence, where I sustained a host of defeats. It then began to dawn upon me that my weakness at the game was something marvellous, and I tried to dispel it by studying carefully the play of La Bourdonnais and the minor athletes. When one day in 1837, at the Café de la Régence, and then the boom of great guns. We were in the thick of an interesting position, and my vis-à-vis was so engrossed with it that he did not hear the guns at all! There is no mental exercise, indeed, more absorbing or abstracting than chess. After his attention had been directed to the ominous sounds of civil war, which came to us from the quarter of St. Antoine, he smiled, and said, "Oh, there is a small revolution going on à bas!" That evening was quenched in blood; and had it not been stamped out as soon as it began it might have hurled the Citizen King from his unstable throne. I had not visited the Edinburgh Chess Club at this period. I played very little indeed from 1838 to 1842, and was ignorant of the openings until I bought and studied Lewis's Book on Chess in 1844."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1871) with three codicils (dated Dec. 28, 1871; Aug. 20, 1873; and Dec. 29, 1876) of Sir Thomas Charles Style, Bart., late of No. 102, Sydney-place, Bath, who died July 23 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Digby Cayley, jun., and George Dunbar Whatman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Isabella Style, £2500 Consols, and all his horses and carriages, household furniture, and effects; he also devises to her use for life his freehold residence in Sydney-place, with remainder to the Rev. Charles Montague Style; to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath, and the Bath United Hospital he bequeaths £50 Three per Cents each; to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital and the Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, Bath, £25 Three per Cents each; and other legacies. The residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to another legacy, for Henry Marsham Style, who succeeds to the baronetcy.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1864) of Dame Maria Elizabeth Pilkington, late of Catsfield Place, Battle, Sussex, who died on July 25 last, has been proved by Henry Hucks Gibbs, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Subject to a few special bequests, the testatrix leaves all her property upon trust for her two daughters, Mrs. Maria E. Bayley and Mrs. Louisa E. Lee, in equal moieties.

The will of Charles Radclyffe Hall, M.D., late of Torquay, who died on March 21 last, has been proved at the Exeter district registry by Radclyffe Radclyffe Hall, the son, and John Fielder Hall, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Esther Hall, who is otherwise amply provided for, all the cash at his bankers to the extent of £500, and his residence, with the furniture and effects. There are bequests to his brothers, sister, and others, and a devise of all his real estate to his said son; the residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust for his son for life, and then for his children, as he shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1879) of Mr. Samuel Norris, late of Beacon Downes, Pinhoe, Devon, and of No. 6, Summerland-place, Exeter, who died on March 2 last, has been proved at the district registry, Exeter, by Horace Charles Lloyd and Joseph Harding, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Devon and Exeter Hospital and the Exeter Dispensary; £50 each to the Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, St. David's-hill, Exeter, and the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Leonard's, Exeter. To his wife, Mrs. Anna Philippa Norris, in addition to other special bequests, he leaves his residence at Beacon Downes, with the furniture and effects, and £1500 per annum for life; at her death the property at Beacon Downes is to go to his son, Richard Kendall Norris, to whom he also gives his property in High-street, Exeter; to his daughter Mabel £12,000; and legacies to relatives and servants; he also leaves legacies ranging from 19 guineas to £350 each, to the accountants, assistants, clerks, apprentices, and porters in the employ of his firm. The residue of his property is to be divided among his children.

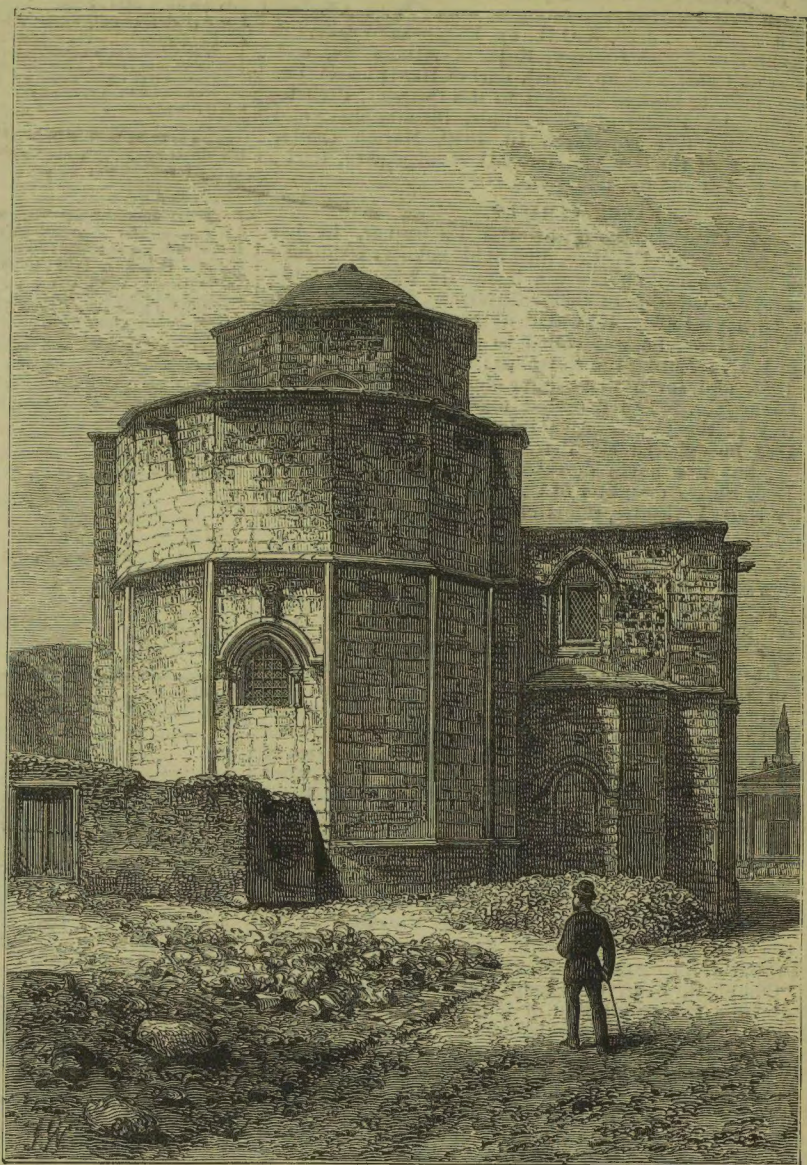
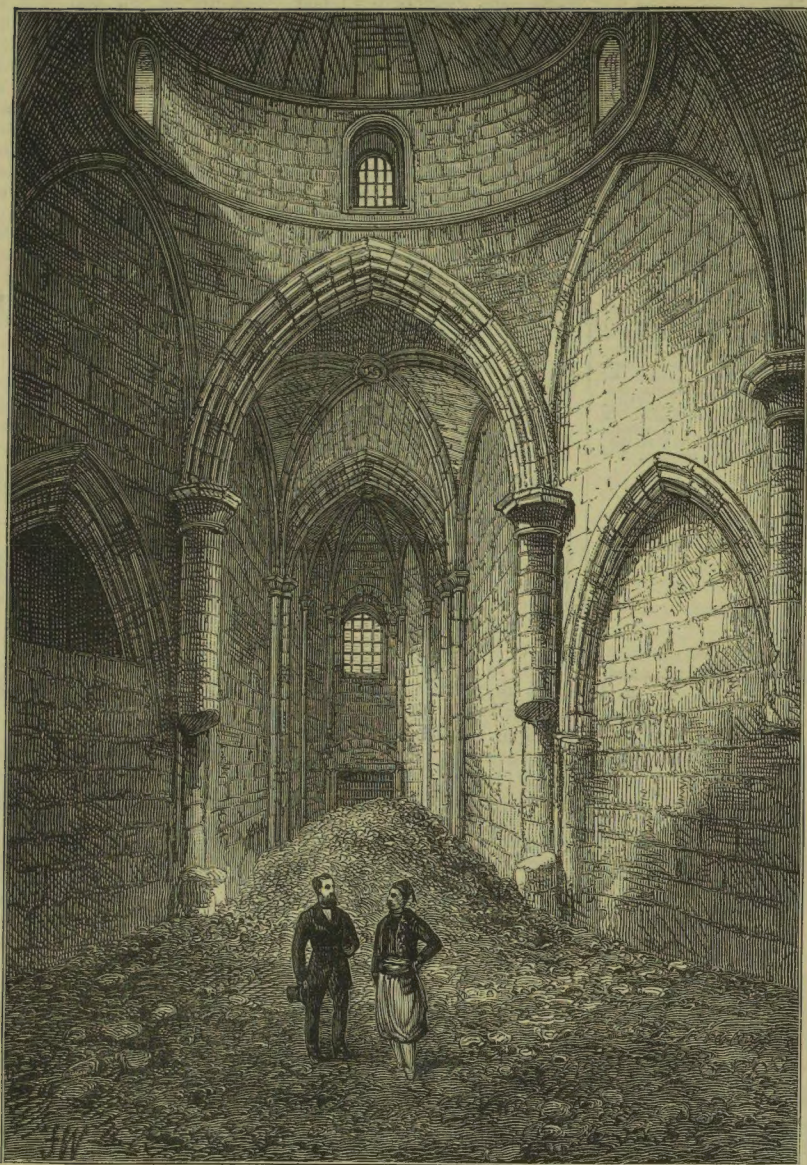
The will (dated Aug. 1, 1877) of Mr. Henry William Litler, formerly of Oldham, Lancashire, but late of Wallerscott, near Leamington, Warwickshire, who died on Aug. 2 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Mary Gatley Litler, the widow, and John Rowntree, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000; the residue of his real and personal estate is to go as she shall appoint, and in default of appointment such residue is to be held upon trust for her for life; then, after payment of annuities to two of her relatives, the ultimate residue is to be divided between his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Bellot Litler, and his nieces, Miss Letitia B. Litler and Miss Emma O. Litler.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1863) with two codicils (dated April 25, 1867, and Aug. 1, 1871) of Lieutenant-General Sir William Bates Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B., late of No. 9, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Aug. 6 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Sir Henry Day Ingilby, Bart., the nephew, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 11, 1874) of Mrs. Felicia Jane Gosling, late of Bath, who died on the 1st ult. at Cologne, were proved on the 29th ult. by William Clarke Francis Gosling, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1878) of Mr. James Whitaker, formerly of Bramham Lodge, but late of Thorp Arch Hall, Yorkshire, who died on May 11 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by Captain George Thomas Whitaker, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The will of the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, of 2, Brook-street, Hanover-square, was made on Aug. 4, 1875, by Mr. Alfred Cox, solicitor, 28, St. Swithin's-lane. Since that date the will has been in the possession of Mr. Cox, with the exception of whom no living person at the time of Mr. Lawson's death was aware whether he had or had not died intestate. Under this will the testator appoints his nephew, Edward L. Lawson, and George F. Phillips, of Newgate-street, his executors and trustees. He devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to the said trustees on trust. To his sister Caroline he bequeaths an annuity of £500 for her life; to her present husband, if he survive her, an annuity of £250. To his sister Sophia an annuity of £500, with the same conditions in regard to her husband; to his brother Benjamin an annuity of £250; to his sister Ellen a sum of 1000 gs.; to Mrs. Simpson an annuity of £500 for her life; to Reginald Turner, of whom he was guardian, an annuity of £100 for his life; to George Faudel Phillips, for his trouble as executor, a sum of 1000 gs. The residue of his real and personal property he divides into five portions, bequeathing it thus:—One portion to his son, Frank Lawson; one portion to his niece, Miss Emily Levy; one portion to his nephew, Edward L. Lawson; one portion to the children of his eldest brother other than the said Emily and Edward; one portion to Harry, eldest son of his nephew, Edward L. Lawson; and in case of his death before he attains his majority this portion to go to Willie, the second son of the said Edward L. Lawson. All gifts and benefits given to females, or that females may become entitled to, under this will are for their sole and separate use independent of their husbands. By this will the testator confirms all settlements made by him at any time, and these include those made on his daughter Louise on her marriage with Sir George Prescott, Bart., and on his nephew Edward, when he by Royal warrant assumed the name of the testator. The trustees and executors are appointed guardians of the said Frank Lawson. No person interested other than the executors and trustees has the power of requiring any of the testator's shares or interest in the *Daily Telegraph*, or freeholds and property connected therewith, to be sold or disposed of. It is stated that the personalty will be sworn under £900,000; but this does not include the testator's various freehold estates.—*World*.



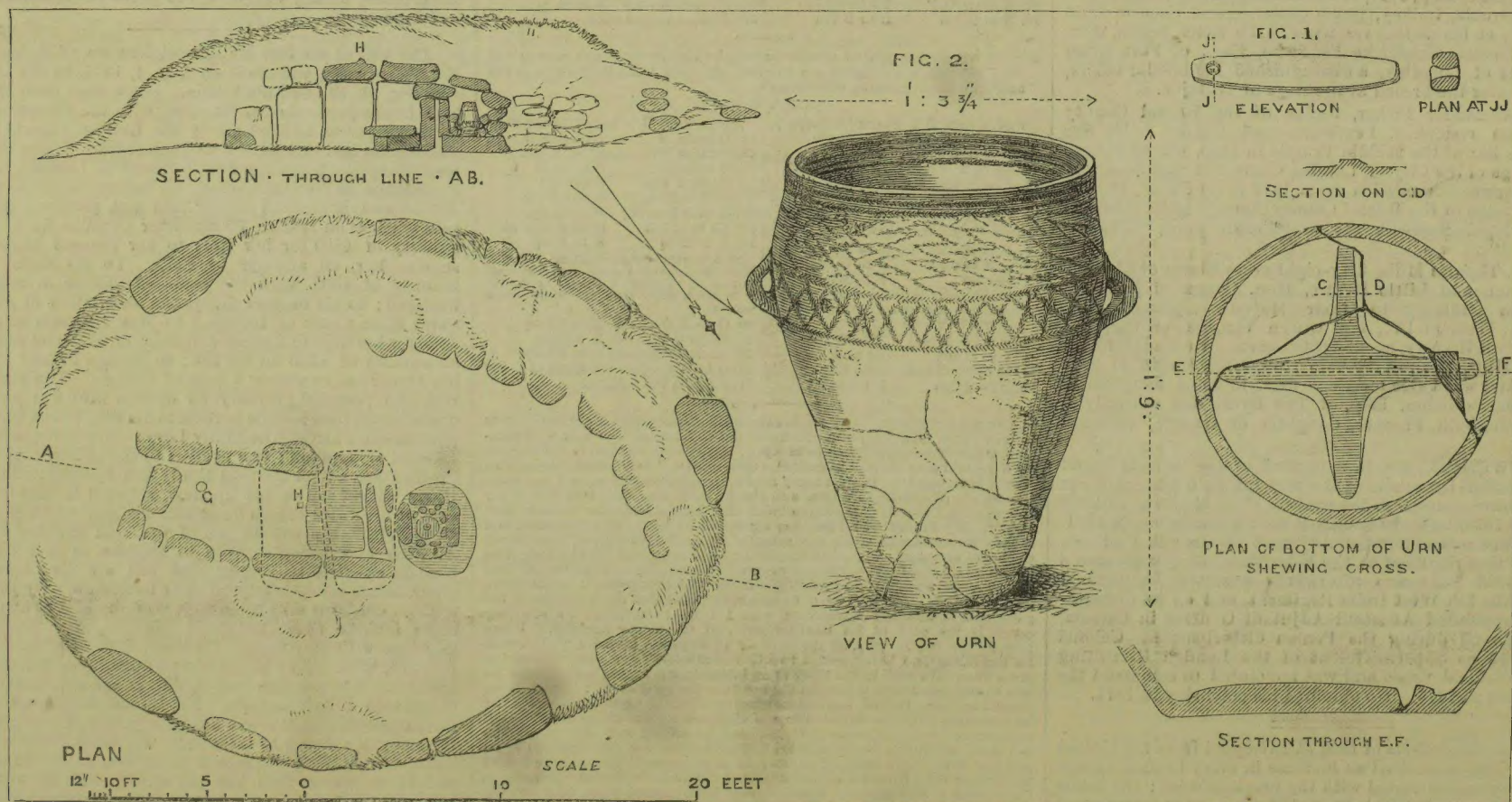
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, CYPRUS: INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR.—SEE PAGE 346.

SEPOLCHRAL REMAINS IN CORNWALL.

Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., has recently been making some interesting discoveries in the parish of St. Just-in-Penwith, in Cornwall, one of the most fertile districts for pre-historic antiquities in England. Some of the tumuli have been found to contain very remarkable structural characteristics, such as one dome of dry masonry encasing another, as in the topes of Afghanistan. In one instance, two fine sepulchral chambers were discovered in a mound which had been surmounted by an ancient Christian oratory. The plan and section which our Engraving presents are those of a tumulus at Tregascal, in which the large sepulchral urn shown in the accompanying Illustration was found. The mound was oval, 36 ft. long and 32 ft. broad, with an extreme height of 9 ft. in the centre. It contained a massively constructed chamber, with walls and roof formed of unhewn blocks of granite, 11 ft. 9 in. long, 4 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 2 in. high. It lay in the direction of north-

west to south-east; at the north-west end was a raised platform of stone. The floor of this chamber was strewn with a layer of calcined human bone, among which were ashes, flints, fragments of pottery, and a perforated sandstone implement, perhaps a charm (see fig. 1). At G was taken up the bottom of a small urn of reddish pottery. On the top of the central roofing-stone, at H, was a curious natural excrescence on the face of the granite, a peculiarity which had probably caused the stone to be selected. Outside the north-west wall of the chamber, and resting, mouth downwards, on the surface of a large flat rock, was the urn (see fig. 2), the largest perfect one yet found in Cornwall. It measures 21 in. in height, by 16 in. in diameter at the mouth. The whole of the upper rim is ornamented with a pattern arranged in zigzag form, made by the impression of some instrument, or by that of twisted grass, while the clay was wet. A band of ornamentation, in diamond form, runs round the vessel, on a level with the handles, which are likewise ornamented, and are no

less than 5 in. wide. Owing to the roofing stone of the little cist, which had been built up round it, having fallen in, the bottom of the vessel was broken down into it; but this, on being taken out for restoration, was found to be adorned with a cross, chamfered and raised in bold relief, on the inside. The arms are of equal length, and do not extend to the edge of the vessel, which measures here only 6 in. in diameter. A few other instances of raised crosses on the inside of the bottoms of urns have occurred in Wilts and Dorset. A careful drawing has been made of this one, which is subjoined. The cist which contained the vessel was of very rude construction, and small stones had been set around to wedge it in. The pottery is half an inch thick, and coarsely made. The interior was filled with ashes and minute portions of calcined bone. The mound was surrounded by a ring of upright stones, forming a basement; and there were also traces of an inner wall on the west side. For the plan, section, and drawings we are indebted to Mr. J. W. Trounson, C.E., of Penzance.



PLAN AND SECTION OF TUMULUS AT TREGASCAL, CORNWALL, WITH SEPOLCHRAL URN.